

SSC/EC/22-23/02



Date: 21.04.2022

To

The Director (IA Division),
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change,
Indira Paryavaran Bhavan,
Jor Bagh Road,
New Delhi-110003

Subject: Submission of additional details (.pdf file) in respect of Jaisinghdesar Ball Clay, Red and Yellow Ochre Mine (M.L. No. 18/83, Area 129.50 Ha.), owned by M/s. Sharda Sales Corporation, Bikaner, situated near village Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha & District-Bikaner (Rajasthan).

Ref: I.MoEFCC File No. J-11015/219/2015-IA.II (M) & Proposal No.: IA/RJ/MIN/181564/2017.

II. Minutes of 38th meeting of Expert Appraisal Committee (Violation) held on 19th November, 2020.

III. Your ADS (Additional Details Sought) notice dated 27.11.2020.

IV. Your letter no. F.19-90/2020-IA.III, dated 26.03.2021.

Sir,

With reference to above mentioned minutes of meeting, ADS and e-mails and the letter, we are submitting herewith the following details / documents (as .pdf file).

S.No.	MoM / ADS/Points raised	Action Taken/Reply
1.	Clarification from the mining department, that mining has not been done outside the mining lease area.	Vide letter no. क्रमांक: खज/ बीका/ एमएस /18/83/579 दिनांक : 24/02/2021. The Mining Engineer of DMG, Bikaner, Rajasthan has certified that no mining has been carried out outside the mining lease area. In addition he has also stated in the said letter that no mining was being carried out at the mine on the date of inspection that is 07.01.2021. A copy of the above said letter is enclosed herewith as Enclosure no. 1 for your ready reference (Copy translated in English is also enclosed herewith).
2.	Details of nallah and ponds inside mining lease area including safety measures and respective LULC analysis with damage assessment.	The details as furnished under Chapter-13 , are also given in section 13.5.1, Table 13.2 may kindly be referred. A copy of the revised Chapter-13 is enclosed herewith as Enclosure no. 2 .

Continue.....

S.No.	MoM /ADS/Points raised	Action Taken/Reply
3.	Details regarding proximity of dwelling units near the mining lease area and safety measures taken already and proposed distance to be maintained @440 mtrs from them as committed in the PH.	A copy of the affidavit dated 02.02.2022 duly notarized, related to the subject is enclosed as Enclosure no.3.
4.	Depth of ultimate and present pit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The present depth of mining pit is about 18 mtr. [Lowest Surface RL (300) – RL of the Present Pit Bottom (282) = 18 mtr.]. • Ultimate Pit Depth=300-272=28 mtr. [RL of the Lowest Surface Level (300 mtr.)-R.L. of the Ultimate Pit Bottom(272 mtr.)=28 mtr.]. • The depth of present pit is 18 mtr. and Ultimate depth of pit will be 28 mtr.
5.	Details of green belt plan in tabular form having details on the number of trees required to be planted and already planted.	Green belt plan has been revised and enclosed herewith as Enclosure no. 4.
6.	Conservation plan of Schedule I species to be prepared and submitted to the concerned Chief Wildlife warden for approval.	A copy of the approved Conservation plan of Schedule-I species is enclosed herewith as Enclosure no.5.
7.	Details of hydrology as per GEC 2015 to be submitted.	A copy of the hydrological report as per GEC 2015 is enclosed herewith as Enclosure no.6.
8.	Details of profit should be revised as notional amount mentioned in the presentation cannot be accepted.	Economic benefit derived due to excess production of Ball Clay has been revised and approved by the C.A. (UDIN: 22074866AAOQB3933, Date 05/02/2022). Kindly refer Chapter -13; Table-13.1& 13.18. A copy of the C.A. certificate is enclosed herewith Chapter -13 as Annexure no.7.

Continue.....

S.No.	MoM /ADS/Points raised	Action Taken/Reply
9.	Revised damage assessment of all the environmental attributes and preparation of Remediation, Natural and Community Resource Augmentation Plan.	Damage assessment for all the environmental attributes has been revised. Modified Remediation, Natural and Community Resource Augmentation Plan has been prepared. The details shown in Table 13.22 under Chapter-13 , may kindly be referred. Revised Chapter-13 is enclosed as Enclosure no.2 .
10.	Damage assessment shall be done considering agricultural loss due to the mining activity, revised plantation cost, top soil management, Schedule I species conservation plan not in place, profit accrued during the violation period (3% to CRA), cost of EMP saved during the violation period.	The land surrounding the mining lease area is almost arid & dry and is not suitable for agricultural activities. The details of plantation cost, top soil management, Schedule-I species conservation plan, profit accrued, EMP cost saved have been revised and furnished in revised Chapter -13 .
11.	RP, NRA & CRA should have limited activities with capital investments and beneficial to the society.	Activities of RP, NRA & CRA has been revised and furnished in Chapter -13 and Table 13.22, 13.23A, 13.23B&13.25 .
12.	Status of Credible action u/s 19 of the E(P) Act.	The details of steps taken in respect of initiating legal action against PP under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 are enclosed as Enclosure no. 7 .

You are requested to kindly grant the necessary Environmental Clearance to our above said mining project.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For: M/s: Sharda Sales Corporation, Bikaner



Sharda Devi Poddar

Proprietor

Enclosed: As above

Sharda Sales Corporation

Mining Field

IFSC : UBIN0536999
 A/c No. : 309901010051125
 UNION BANK OF INDIA
 Regd. Office : "Jai Shree" Kari Bazar, Bikaner
 E.O. : Backwal Mohalla, Bikaner
 Mobile : 9351595463, 9414139041
 e-mail: unclay2014@gmail.com

राजस्थान सरकार

कार्यालय : खनिअभियन्ता, खानएवं भू विज्ञान विभाग, बीकानेर

कमांक : खअ/बीका/एमएल/18/83/579


दिनांक 24/02/2021

मेसर्स शारदा सेल्स कोरपोरेशन
 पार्टनर श्रीमति शारदा पौद्वार
 बच्छावतो का मौहल्ला
 बीकानेर ।

विषय : खनन पट्टा वास्ते खनिज बालकले निकट ग्राम जयसिंहदेसर तहसील नौखा
 जिला बीकानेर पक्ष में ।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत आप द्वारा दिनांक 23.12.2020 से एक आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत कर खनन पट्टा इ.सी. के सम्बन्ध में खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र में ही खनन कार्य किया जा रहा बाबत प्रमाण पत्र चाहा है । जिसके सम्बन्ध में कार्यालय के खनि कायदेशक द्वारा खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र का मौका निरीक्षण 07.01.2021 किया जाकर मौका रिपोर्ट के अनुसार लीज क्षेत्र में खनन कार्य बन्द पाया गया । मौके स्थिति से प्रतीत होता है कि लीज क्षेत्र में काफी लम्बे समय से कोई खनन कार्य नहीं हो रखा है । खनन क्षेत्र में बरसात का पानी भरा हुआ है मौके पर निरीक्षण के दौरान पाया गया कि जो खनन कार्य हो रखा है वह स्वीकृत खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र में ही किया हुआ है ।



(आर.एस.बलारा)

खनि अभियन्ता

खान एवं भू विज्ञान विभाग
 बीकानेर

Government of Rajasthan
Office: Mining Engineer, Department of Mines & Geology, Bikaner

क्रमांक: खअ/ बीका/ एमएल /18/83/579

दिनांक : 24/02/2021

M/s. Sharda Sales Corporation
Partner Smt. Sharda Devi Poddar
Bachawato Ka Mohalla
Bikaner

Subject: Mining Lease for Ball Clay, Near Village Jaisingh Desar, Tehsil-Nokha, District- Bikaner.

Sir,

On the above mentioned subject a certificate to the effect that the mining operations are confined within the mining lease area only has been sought by you vide your letter dated 23.12.2020 in connection with grant of EC to mining lease. In connection that the mining lease are inspected by the Mines Foreman on 07.01.2021 and it was found by him that the mining operation were suspended. The condition of the mining site suggested that no mining operations have been carried out since long. The pit at the mining is filled with water whatever mining work has been done is confined within the lease area only.

-Sd-

(R.S. Balara)
Mining Engineer
Department of Mines & Geology
Bikaner

**Damage Assessment, Remediation Plan and Natural
and Community Resource Augmentation Plan**

for

**Jaisingh Desar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine,
M.L. No. 18/83, Lease Area 129.50 Hectare,
Near Village- Jaisingh Desar, Tehsil- Nokha,
District- Bikaner, Rajasthan**

**For a Production of 1, 00,000 TPA
(94630.17 TPA Ball Clay, Interburden 4980.53 TPA)
Lease Valid up to 21.01.2043**

: Project Proponent :

M/s. Sharda Sales Corporation
Smt. Sharda Devi Poddar, Proprietor
Bachhawat Mohalla, Bikaner (Rajasthan)-334803
Contact Number : +91-9351599463,
E-mail: uniclay2014@gmail.com

Year – March, 2022

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M.L. No. 18/83, Lease Area 129.50 Hectare, Near Village- Jaisingh Desar,
Tehsil- Nokha, District- Bikaner, Rajasthan**

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4	A copy of the ToR letter issued vide letter no. J-vide letter no J-11015/219/2015-IA.II(M) dated 20 th September, 2019	4
5	A copy of the production certificate issued by Mining Engineer, Department of Mines & Geology, Bikaner vide its letter No.ME/BKN/DEMAND/2017-18/ML/18/1983/218 dated 15.01.2018	5
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**Assessment of Ecological Damage, Remediation Plan and Natural &
Community Resource Augmentation Plan**

13.1 Introduction:

M/s. Sharda Sales Corporation have a mining lease of Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre near village Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil-Nokha, District Bikaner (Rajasthan), over an area of 129.50 Hectare [M.L. No. 18/83]. As per the approved mining plan there is a programme of producing 1, 00,000 TPA of Ball Clay after removing about 4980.53 TPA interburden and 39251.88 overburden will have to be excavated. Mining is proposed to be done by semi mechanised open-cast method, without resorting to drilling and blasting. Except manual sorting no beneficiation of the mineral; will be done at the mine. The mineral will be transported to the stack yard by dumpers. From the stack yard also the mineral will be transported to industries like refractory, ceramics, rubber and electrical cables, etc. by road.

The mining lease for Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre, over an area of 129.50 Ha., situated near village Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil-Nokha, District- Bikaner (Rajasthan) [M.L. No. 18/83] was granted vide order No. F-1(82)/Khan/Gr.2/84 dated 02.02.85 in favour of **M/s. Sharda Sales Corporation**, Proprietor, Smt. Sharda Devi Poddar, Bachhawato Ka Mohalla, Bikaner (Rajasthan). The mining lease agreement was executed on 27.06.1985 and registered on 11.10.85 (**Annexure-1**). So the lease period was valid from 11.10.1985 to 10.10.2005. Subsequently, the project proponent applied for the renewal of the mining lease on 25.11.2004. Initially the renewal was rejected by the DMG order dated 24.07.06, but ultimately the renewal had to be granted after intervention of honorable Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur.

In compliance of the order of the High Court, The Government of Rajasthan extended the period of mining lease by 4 years 5 months 24 days with effect from 28.07.2008 on which repossession of the mining lease was given to the lessee. Thus the period of mining lease was ultimately up to 21.01.2013. During the pendency of the renewal application made by the PP to the DMG, the Mines and Minerals (D&R) Amendment Act, 2015, was amended by inserting Sec 8A (6) in the said Act. As a result of the said amendment of the said Act, the period of mining lease stood extended up to 21st January, 2043. In this regard, letter no. 18/43/5369 dated 16/02/2015 has been received by the lessee (**Annexure-2**).

The lessee is interested in producing 1,00,000 TPA of Ball Clay at the project. Therefore, necessary Environment Clearance is required for the said production. The mining plan including Progressive Mine Closure Plan for a targeted production of 1,00,000 TPA of Ball Clay has been approved by the Superintending Mining Engineer, Bikaner Circle, Bikaner, vide letter no. **SME/BKN/CC/2012/M.L.2966, dated 10.07.2012**. After the expiry of the validity of the said mining plan including progressive mine closure plan period, another Mining Scheme including Progressive Mine Closure Plan covering the period 2017 to 2022 for a targeted production of 1,00,000 TPA of Ball Clay has been approved by the Superintending Mining Engineer, Bikaner Circle, Bikaner vide letter no. **SME/BKN/CC-111/M.S./M.L.-18/83-4016, dated 20.11.2017 (Annexure-3)**.

13.2 Brief Details of Violation:

- As per the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification S.O. 1533(E) dated 14th September 2006 and its subsequent amendments, the proposed expansion project falls under Category 1(a) of item 1A.
- The EIA/EMP has been prepared under EIA notification dated 14.09.2006, as amended time to time and as per the Terms of Reference (ToR) prescribed vide letter no J-11015/219/2015-IA.II (M) dated 20th September, 2019 (**Annexure-4**). Subsequent to the submission of application for grant of E.C. on 02.07.2015, the Terms of Reference were prescribed vide letter no. 11015/219/2015-IA.II (M) dated 25th August, 2015.
- On the basis of the above mentioned ToR, base line data was collected during the period October 2015 to December, 2015. After the preparation of the draft EIA/EMP, the public hearing was conducted on 29.06.2016.
- On the basis of the outcome of Public hearing the final EIA/EMP was prepared and submitted to the EAC (Non-Coal Mining) MoEF&CC, New Delhi on 25th April 2017 for grant of Environmental Clearance.
- Subsequent to that, presentations were made before the EAC (Non-Coal Mining) MoEF&CC, New Delhi on 3 occasions as mention below:
 - i. 18th EAC meeting held on 29th May, 2017 (Agenda Item No. 02 and S.No.2.5).
 - ii. 22nd meeting held on 18th-19th September, 2017 (Agenda Item No. 02 and S.No.2.12).

iii. 28th meeting held on 26th-27th February, 2018 (Agenda Item No.02 and S.No.2.18).

- On the basis of the 28th EAC meeting held on 26th-27th February, 2018, the EAC pointed out that *“This is a case of violation as PP had not taken EC under the provisions of the EIA Notification 1994/2006 and the instant proposal may be appraised as per the provisions of the violation Notification issued by the MoEF&CC vide S.O. 804 (E) dated 14th March, 2017”*.
- After project proponent made a request on 14.11.2018 to Director to transfer the file to the EAC (Violation) committee.
- Accordingly the file was transferred to the violation committee and the ToR were issued vide letter no. J-11015/219/2015-IA.II (M) dated 20th September, 2019, after presentation before the Honourable EAC (Violation) on 16.04.2019.
- The Project Proponent has availed the services of M/s. Apex Mintech Consultants Udaipur, Rajasthan and of Apex Enviro Lab, Udaipur, Rajasthan (NABL and MoEF&CC, New Delhi approved Laboratory).
- In addition to the collection of field data during the period October 2015 to December 2015, the field data were again collected during the period October, 2019 to December, 2019, in accordance with the fresh ToR issued by the Honourable EAC (Violation) vide letter no. J-11015/219/2015-IA.II (M) dated 20th September, 2019.

13.3 Introduction to Damage Assessment:

The Objective of Damage Assessment report is to comply with violation notification Ref. no. S.O. 804(E), dated 14.03.2017 and prepare assessment report of Environmental Damage, Remediation Plan and Natural & Community Resource Augmentation plan. Thus, in this report data have been collected and analyzed for relevant environmental parameters. For identification of overall impact due to mining activity during operation, the air, water, noise, soil, land environment and other relevant data has been assessed.

13.3.1 Remediation Plan:

The objectives of remediation plan are to identify mitigation & control measures and its cost.

13.3.2 Natural and Community Resource Augmentation Plan:

Augmentation plan includes various activities which will be done for augmentation of Natural Resources like water, land, vegetative cover, etc. Activities considered for augmentation of community resources has been mentioned below:

- It may be physical structure or place –as a school, hospital, library or recreation center or others.
- It may be a community service that makes life better for majority of community members - public transportation, early childhood education center, community recycling facilities, cultural organization, etc.
- It may be an activity that provides jobs and supports the local economy.

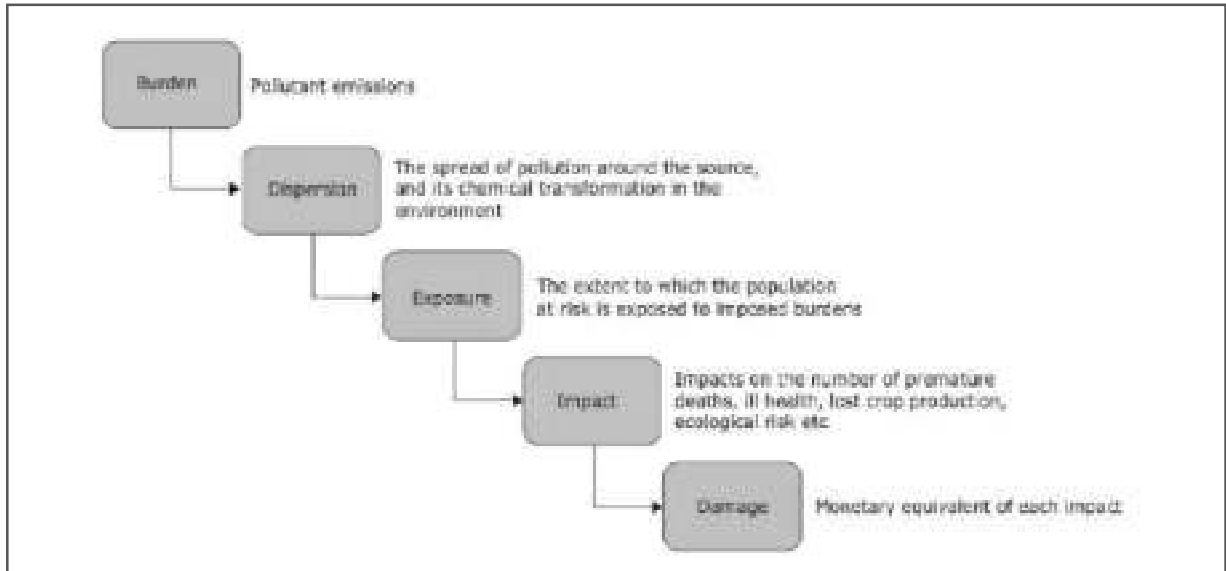


Figure: 13.1: Impact Assessment Pathway

13.4 Economic Benefits Derived Due To Excess Production:

The total excavation produced from Jaisingh Desar Ball clay, Red & Yellow Ochre mine since 1993-94 is 0.073 MT; out of which 0.0573 MT is ball clay and balance is IB & OB (Annexure-5). The Mining operation was carried out without valid EC but with valid CTO (Annexure-6) issued from RSPCB and also did not exceed above IBM approved mine plan value. During these period of operation the Net profit accrued on account of production of 0.057 MT of ball clay is about Rs. **4.70 Lacs** (Annexure-7).

The details of year wise actual ore production and corresponding profit/loss are given below in Table- 13.1

Table 13.1: Economic Benefits Derived Due to Excess Production of Ball Clay

Year	Ball Clay Excavation (MTPA*)	Ball Clay Excavation (MTPA**)	Gross Profit / Loss (+/-) (in Rs.)	Net Profit / Loss (+/-) (in Rs.)
2008-09	0.0071	7066.37	(-) 28,889.91	-
2009-10	0.0132	13182.200	(+) 98,058.00	(-)31,701.00
2010-11	0.0132	13152.000	(+) 2,56,729.96	(+) 26,729.96
2011-12	0.0135	13450.000	(+) 7,55,045.60	(+) 1,80,045.60
2012-13	0.0135	13450.000	(+) 9,67,466.58	(+) 2,95,466.58
Total	0.0605	60300.57	(+) 20,48,410.23	(+) 4,70,541.14

*** Million Tonne Per Annum.; **Metric Tonne Per Annum**

The above benefits approved by the C.A. on 05.02.2022. A copy of the certificate is enclosed as annexure-7

13.5 Assessment of Ecological Damage:

13.5.1 Impact on Land Environment due to production of Ore and Waste handling

Remote Sensing in recent years has been established as most efficient and cost-effective tool for surveying, mapping and monitoring of varied natural and man-made resources. It has become particularly indispensable in mapping and monitoring the dynamic aspects of earth's surface features including land use / land cover (LU/LC).

Although land use at times is abstract, it can admirably be inferred from land cover, which is directly detected by remote sensing sensor and registered on the imagery.

Variation in multi-spectral response of the different land cover categories enable detection, identification and categorization of the different land use classes commensurate with the scale of mapping. Guided by these considerations, land use and land cover assessment details is given below in table during the years 1993-94 and 2019-2020.

Table 13.2: Land Use Pattern of Lease Area in 1993-94 and 2019-20

S.No	Type of Land Use	1993-94		2019-2020	
		Area (Ha)	Area (%)	Area (Ha)	Area (%)
1.	Mining Pits	0.49	0.38%	2.49	1.92%
2.	Storage for Top Soil	1.00	0.77%	1.00	0.77%
3.	Overburden dumps	0.36	0.28%	1.85	1.43%
4.	Infrastructure (workshop, Administrative buildings etc.)	0.02	0.02%	0.02	0.02%
5.	Roads	1.145	0.88%	1.145	0.88%
6.	Greenbelt	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
7.	Plantation Inside ML area (Safety Zone)	0.00	0.00%	1.00	0.77%
8.	Mineral Separation Plant	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
9.	Settlement Area	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
10.	Unused Area	126.485	97.67%	121.995	94.20%
Total		129.50	100.00	129.50	100.00

- From above table the following are inferred:
- The change of area of excavation from the year 1993-94 to 2019-20 is 2.00 Ha. The total land is waste land, so no impact on land due to difference in excavated area.
- The change of dumps from the year 1993-94 to 2019-20 is 1.49 Ha. All the dumps are created within the mining lease (ML) area with provision of ToE walls and ToE drains.
- The net increase in Greenbelt is 1.00 Ha. Since 1993-94 to till date.
- The conversion mined out pit for water storage, is supplied to nearby village.
- Overall there is no impact on land due to mining activity. However, it can be observed that plantation in safety zone, dump areas, non-mined area is sparse and overall only 1.00 Ha plantation is done till now since 1991.
- It was also observed that boundary fencing and safety bunds around excavated area are not adequate.

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- Hence damage is assessed for partial provision of safety zone, bunds and boundary fencing. The details of same is given below:



Photograph 13.1 : Showing Wire Fencing Around the Mine Pit

Table 13.3: Monetary Cost Estimation for Land Environment Damage

S.No.	Description of Damage	Monetary Cost for Damage Assessed
1.	Cost saved from Partial provision of safety zone by boundary plantation of 7.5 Meter width Perimeter of M.L. area is 4.825 Km.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Plantation = 4000 Mtr. X 7.5 Mtr. = 30,000 Sq. Mtr. (3.00 Hectare). • Cost of 1500 Trees Per Hectare plantation = 1500 Nos. X 3.00 Ha X Rs.150/- = Rs.6,75,000/-
2.	Cost saved from Non-provision of boundary fencing around Perimeter of M.L. area excluding common roads, settlements, etc. is 8040 Meters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total running length of perimeter under fencing = 8040 Mtr. • Cost of fencing @ Rs.1500/- per 100 Meter = 8040 Mtr. X Rs.1500/- = Rs.1,20,6000/-.

- The present LULC map and historical images of mines are presented below:

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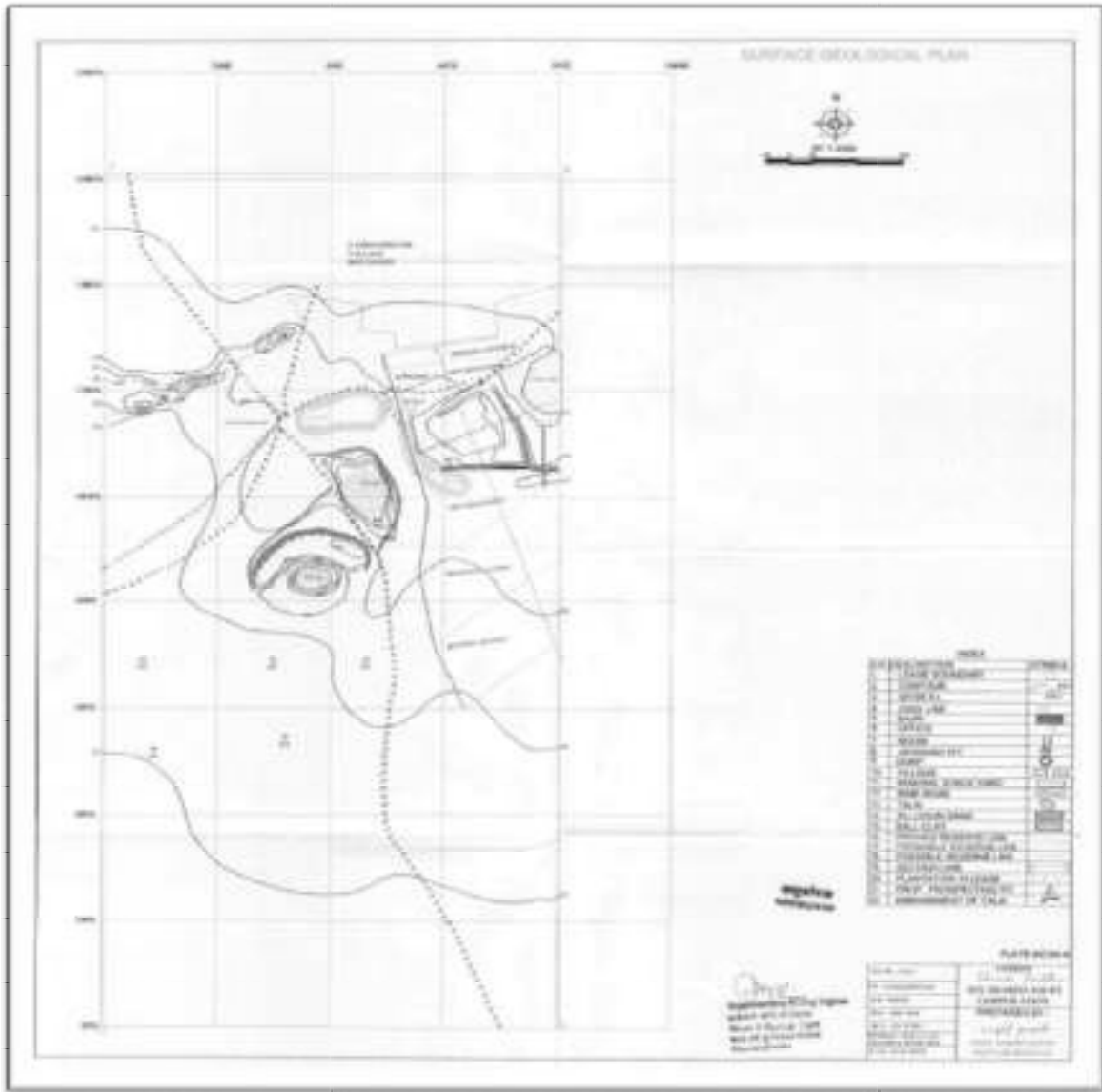


Figure 13.2: Present LULC Satellite Based Surface Plan

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Figure 13.3: Google Image of Mine Area in 1993-94



Figure 13.4: Google Image of Mine Area in 2019-20

From the above historical images of mines it is evident that no major change in Land use is observed.

13.5.2 Impact on Air Environment due to production of Mineral/Ore and Waste handling:

The impact of pollutants emission into the air atmosphere is assessed from 1993-94 and 2018-19. For the assessment, full production is taken since 1993-94 and corresponding emissions and damage cost is calculated.

In the course of mining during period 2008-2009 to 2012-2013, about 2.00 Hectare of land was degraded due to formation of mining pit and 1.85 Hectare due to waste dump formation. During the said violation period, about 60300.837 tonnes of mineral Ball Clay was produced and about 59577.226 tonnes of waste was removed. The waste was stacked over an area of 1.850 Ha.

Except in small patches, practically there is no top soil within the lease hold because it is part of “Magra land”. Whatever top soil was available was removed and used for plantation work. Apart from topsoil removal activity, the other activities considered for emissions quantification during the production is mentioned below.

- Shovel Excavation of ROM.
- Ball clay transportation via haul roads.
- Waste transportation to dumps via haul roads.
- Unloading of waste.
- Wind erosion from waste dumps.

The activity wise emissions during violation period from 2008-09 to 2012-13 are furnished below:

Table 13.4: Summarized Details of Air Pollutant Emission into Environment for Excess Production

CONTROLLED EMISSION FROM VARIOUS ACTIVITIES (KG/DAY)					
	YEAR	PM_{2.5}	PM₁₀	SO_x	NO_x
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACTIVITY: Shovel Excavation of ROM. • EMISSION FACTOR REFERENCE: NPI- Based on AP 42 USEPA (1998) & Further revised editions. • CONTROL MEASURES: Emissions are controlled by water sprinkling. 	2008-09	0.0003	0.0003	NA	NA
	2009-10	0.0006	0.0005		
	2010-11	0.0006	0.0005		
	2011-12	0.0006	0.0005		
	2012-13	0.0006	0.0005		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACTIVITY: Waste transportation to dumps via haul roads. • EMISSION FACTOR REFERENCE: NPI- Based on AP 42 USEPA (1998) & Further revised editions & National emission booklet by ARAI and report on fuel quality by Ministry of Road. • CONTROL MEASURES: Emissions are controlled by water sprinkling, maintenance of machinery, engine tuning, maintenance of roads, etc. 	2008-09	0.18	0.34	0.00004	0.066
	2009-10	0.34	0.63	0.00007	0.122
	2010-11	0.34	0.63	0.00007	0.122
	2011-12	0.35	0.65	0.00007	0.125
	2012-13	0.35	0.65	0.00007	0.125
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACTIVITY: Ball clay transportation via haul roads • EMISSION FACTOR REFERENCE: NPI- Based on AP 42 USEPA (1998) & Further revised editions & National emission booklet by ARAI and report on fuel quality by Ministry of Road. • CONTROL MEASURES: Emissions are controlled by water sprinkling, maintenance of machinery, engine tuning, maintenance of roads, etc. 	2008-09	0.057	0.812	0.000	0.066
	2009-10	0.105	1.337	0.000	0.123
	2010-11	0.105	1.334	0.000	0.123
	2011-12	0.108	1.359	0.000	0.126
	2012-13	0.108	1.359	0.000	0.126
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACTIVITY- Unloading of Waste. • EMISSION FACTOR REFERENCE – NPI- Based on AP 42 USEPA (1998) & Further revised editions. • CONTROL MEASURE: Emissions are controlled by water sprinkling. 	2008-09	0.00006	NA	NA	NA
	2009-10	0.00010			
	2010-11	0.00010			
	2011-12	0.00011			
	2012-13	0.00011			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACTIVITY: Wind erosion from Waste dumps • EMISSION FACTOR REFERENCE: &NPI- Based on AP 42 USEPA (1998) & further revised editions. • CONTROL MEASURES: Emissions are controlled by water sprinkling, proper maintenance of dump slopes, etc., 	2008-09	NA	0.71	NA	NA
	2009-10		0.15		
	2010-11		0.25		
	2011-12		0.35		
	2012-13		0.45		

NA- Not Applicable

13.5.2.1: The Following Air Pollution Mitigation Measures Are Being Taken in The Project.

- Regular dust suppression on haul roads, stock yard and on dumps.
- Provision of haul roads with adequate width and proper super elevation at curves.
- Regular compaction and grading of haul roads.
- Schedule maintenance and periodical tuning of engines of HEMM for controlling the exhaust emissions.
- Provision of enclosed cabins to HEMM and other vehicles.
- Providing dust respirators to employees deployed in dust prone environment.
- Periodical medical examination of employees.
- Restricting the speed of dumpers and other vehicles as per DGMS permission conditions to improve safety which is further preventing dust pollution.

13.5.2.2: Monetary Value of Air Pollutants Emission Due to Excess Production:

The monetary value (damage cost) of air pollutants emission due to excess production are given below in Table 13.5

Table 13.5: Damage Cost for Emission of Air Pollutants on Excess Production

Year	Total Emission from Various Activities as per Table 13.4 (Kg/day)				Cost per Kg of Emission (in Rs.)				Damage Cost Per Annum (in Rs.)
	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	SO _x	NO _x	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	SO _x	NO _x	
2008-09	0.24	1.30	0.0001	0.1315	524	340	165	96	₹ 1,74,568.38
2009-10	0.45	2.22	0.0002	0.2453					₹ 3,04,294.69
2010-11	0.45	2.32	0.0002	0.2448					₹ 3,13,974.14
2011-12	0.46	2.46	0.0002	0.2503					₹ 3,29,897.47
2012-13	0.46	2.56	0.0002	0.2503					₹ 3,40,148.47
Total									₹ 14,62,883.14
Note: Damage cost is based on previous appraised similar projects by violation EAC.									

13.5.3 Impact on Water Environment due to excess Production of Mineral

The potential impacts on ground water due to excess production are given below:

- Obstruction of Rainwater infiltration due to mining Activities.
- Purchase of Water via tanker without prior NOC.
- Impact on ground water quality.

Highlights of Water Environment:

- There is a natural pond situated inside the lease area.
- A “Tanka” is also available in the lease area, which was constructed by Government agencies for storing water.
- The details of water consumption for various activities are given below in **Table 13.6**. The details of settling / siltation ponds provided in the project for treating mine discharge water are given below in **Table No.13.7**.
- Total requirement of water is 6.0 KLD out of which 1.0 KLD for domestic use procured from purchase outside the lease area and remaining of 5.0 KLD will be for mining activities, afforestation and dust suppression purpose will be used from the stored rainwater into pit sumps.

Table 13.6: Details of Water Usage (KLD)

Average Consumption of Water (in KLD)		
i.	Dust suppression	3.00
ii.	Afforestation Plantation	1.5
iii.	Other Mining Activity	0.5
iv.	Domestic Use	1.00
Sub-Total (Total consumption of water)		6.00 KLD

Table 13.7: Details of Water Siltation Ponds

Mine	Quantity	Capacity
No. of settling tanks provided	1 Nos.	Length:10 m, Width: 5 m & Depth: 5.0 m (Capacity: 250 m ³)

13.5.3.1 The Following Control Measures are taken to mitigate water pollution in the project:

- The project proponent made catch drains, garland drains and siltation ponds for arresting silt to restrict the suspended solids from entering into the natural water regime as well as to prevent storm water entering the project area. (Photographs showing catch drains, siltation ponds etc. are enclosed herewith).
- So far, drains are provided for a length of 0.3 km and 0.3 km length of rock ToE wall and ToE drains is constructed around the waste dump area.
- Septic tanks followed by soak pits are provided for treating the domestic wastewater generated from the mine office.
- Frequent de-silting and deepening of storage sumps is carried out;

13.5.3.2 Impact on Ground Water:

13.5.3.2.1 Obstruction of Rainwater infiltration due to mining Activities

The mining project will not intersect the ground water level as depth of the mineral is much above the ground water table. Below Figure shows the details of mining of mineral up to the depth of 272 mRL and whereas ground water table up to the depth of 193 mRL.

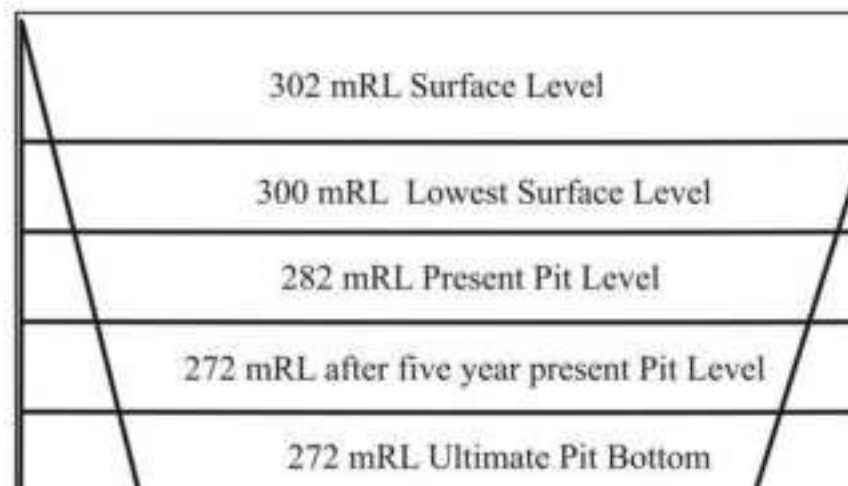


Figure 13.5 : Relative Position Ultimate Pit Limit and Ground Water Level

13.5.3.3 Purchase of Water via tanker without prior NOC

- The total project area is 129.50 ha. The project has not obtained EC as per EIA Notification 1994 & 2006 and is under operation since 1993-94 with valid CTO issued by RSPCB.

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- The production has been achieved within the quarry area stipulated in existing EC and no mining was done beyond project area.
- For calculation of purchase of water without prior NOC, the year wise summary of water consumption for domestic use is given below in Table,

**Table 13.8: Annual Year wise Summary of Water Purchase via Tanker
for Domestic Use**

Year	Employee Count	Domestic Use Water Consumption @ 45 LPCD (KLD)	Working Days	Annual Total Purchase Quantity (KL)
2008-09	15	0.675	300	202.5
2009-10	15	0.675	300	202.5
2010-11	25	1.125	300	337.5
2011-12	25	1.125	300	337.5
2012-13	30	1.35	300	405
Total			1500	1485

Table 13.9: Monetary Value Calculated Under Damage for Purchase Via Tanker for Domestic Use Without Prior NOC

Year	Annual Total Consumption Quantity (KL)	Environmental Compensation Cost @Rs.60/Kl for <200 KLD in Over Exploited Area as per CGWA 24/09/2020 Notification / Guideline
2008-09	202.5	₹ 12,150.00
2009-10	202.5	₹ 12,150.00
2010-11	337.5	₹ 20,250.00
2011-12	337.5	₹ 20,250.00
2012-13	405	₹ 24,300.00
Total	1485	₹ 89,100.00

13.5.3.4 Impact on Ground Water Quality:

The analysis result shows that ground water is suitable for drinking as well as for agriculture purposes. Through proper mitigation measures adopted by the project proponent after commencement of mine, mining operations will be carried out and there will be no effect on quality of water as mine pits are not touching ground water level in the core as well as in buffer zone area. Moreover, Clay itself is an inert mineral and no chemicals or pollutants are used in its mining, thereby, not leading to any consequential contaminating of ground water. Results of water analysis are shown in table below

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Table13.10: Ground Water Quality Analysis Results (October-2019 to December-2019)

S. No.	Parameter (mg/l)	Ground Water							Acceptable Limits IS 10500, 2012	Permissible Limit as per IS 10500:2012
		Mine site	Pithrasar	Temaji ki dhani	Jaisinghdesar	Bandala	Munjasar	Janglu		
1.	pH	7.0	7.65	8.0	7.9	7.90	8.4	8.0	6.5 to 8.5	No Relaxation
2.	Conductivity at 25°C	2800	2240	1980	2060	2315	2760	1980	-	-
3.	Turbidity (NTU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
4.	Total Hardness (CaCO ₃)	440	400	310	350	360	310	310	200	600
5.	Chloride as Cl (mg/l)	580	430	385	390	475	610	345	250	1000
6.	Total dissolved solids	1638	1310	1148	1192	1245	1540	1136	500	2000
7.	Sulphates as SO ₄	216	162	154	164	164	204	156	200	400
8.	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	280	260	280	260	230	270	310	200	600
9.	Fluoride as F	1.0	0.8	1.10	0.8	1.4	1.75	1.0	1	1.5
10.	Nitrates as NO ₃	79	95	12	42	14	8	25	45	No Relaxation
11.	Sodium as Na	440	330	315	315	330	460	315	-	-
12.	Potassium as K	6.4	5.1	4.5	8	4.6	5.9	4.4	-	-
13.	Calcium as Ca	100	84	80	76	76	36	68	75	200
14.	Magnesium as Mg	45.6	45.6	26.4	38.4	40.8	52.8	33.6	30	100
15.	Na%	68.1	63.8	68.5	65.5	66.2	75.9	68.5	-	-
16.	RSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
17.	SAR	7.54	8.59	11.15	9.07	9.64	9.71	8.51	-	-

The copy of original test reports are attached as annexure-8A-8G

13.5.3.5 Impact on Surface Water:

The sources of water that are considered under surface water category are catchment tanks, nallahs and streams. The common source of water for all surface water is rainfall. The impact on the surface hydrology (quantity) and quality depends on the measures taken at project such as garland drains, toe drains, toe walls, check dams, settling ponds, trench provided around quarry, etc., to handle the quantum of monsoon rains in the core area.

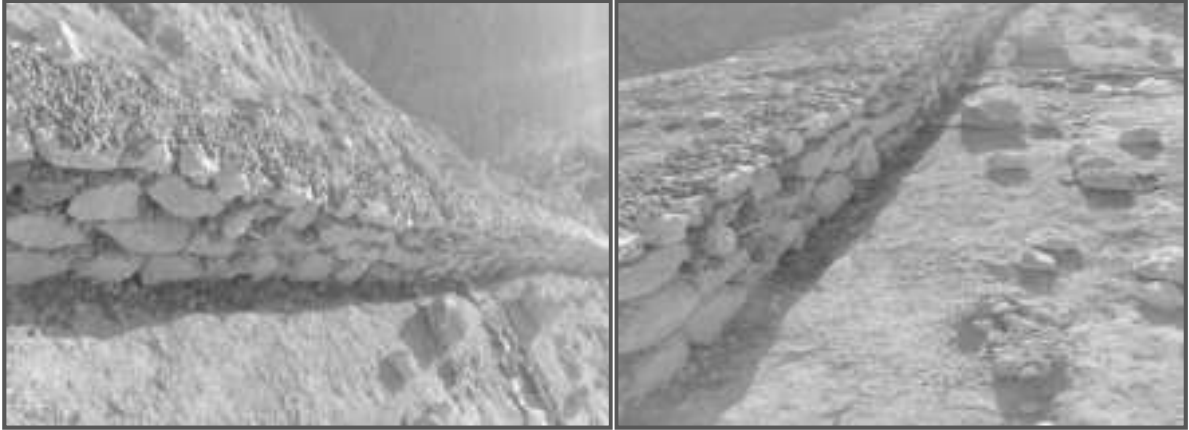
**Table 13.11: Surface Water Quality Analysis Results
(October-2019 to December-2019)**

S. No.	Parameter (mg/l)	Surface water		Tolerance Limits IS 2296:1982
		Mine pit	Chob ka Talab	
1.	pH	8.5	8.4	6.5 to 8.5
2.	Conductivity at 25°C	975	215	-
3.	Turbidity (NTU)	-	-	5
4.	Total Hardness (CaCO ₃)	100	80	300
5.	Chloride as Cl (mg/l)	180	35	250
6.	Total dissolved solids	620	160	500
7.	Sulphates as SO ₄	96	10	400
8.	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	170	80	200
9.	Fluoride as F	6.5	BDL	1.5
10.	Nitrates as NO ₃	4	4	20
11.	Sodium as Na	203	12	-
12.	Potassium as K	3.2	24.5	-
13.	Calcium as Ca	16	16	200
14.	Magnesium as Mg	14.4	9.6	100
15.	Na%	80.9	18.9	-
16.	RSC	1.40	0	-
17.	SAR	09	0.27	-

The copies of original test reports are attached as annexure-8H-8I.

13.5.3.6 Impact due to Surface Runoff:

During these years, some surface runoff water might have obstructed due to excavation and the surface runoff above the ground level may partially diverted to drains provided around the quarry.



Photograph 13.2: Showing Images of Garland Drains Around the Dump



Photograph 13.3: Showing Garland Drains & Siltation Ponds

**13.5.3.7 Impact due to Non-Provision of Rainwater harvesting structure
inside ML area:**

Although the mitigation measures mentioned in above table will take care of issues rising due to surface runoff, by law it is mandatory to have a Rain Water Harvesting Structures. Rain Water Harvesting Structures will help in augment of ground water recharge to the extent possible and also will restore the groundwater regime.

**Table 13.12: Calculation of Average Rain Water Runoff in Open Areas
within Mine Lease Area Every 5 Years**

S.No.	Particulars	Area (Sq.m.)	Rain fall (mm)	Run-off Co-efficient*	Annual Quantum of Run-off in KLD
1.	Roof Top	200	0.286	0.85	48.62
2.	Roads	11450	0.286	0.60	1964.82
3.	Greenbelt	35400	0.286	0.15	1518.66
4.	Open Area	10,00,000	0.286	0.30	98,670
5.	Other Catchment Area	54,550	0.286	0.30	4680.39
Total					94012.49

**Table 13.13: Cost Saved in Non-Provisions for Surface Water
Management**

S.No.	Description of Damage	Monetary Cost for Damage Assessed
1.	Non Provision of RWH Pits – 2 Nos.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each Cost @Rs.2.00 Lacs Per Unit • Total Cost of Rs.4.00 Lacs
2.	Partial Provision of Silting ponds / settling tank for treatment of dump runoff – 2 Nos.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each Cost @ Rs.2.5 Lacs Per Unit • Total Cost of Rs.5.00 Lacs
3.	Partial provision of garland drains around the mining pit of total perimeter 700 meters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of providing garland drain of dimensions 1 Meter wide by 1.5 Meter depth all along the running length of bund of 310 meters @ Rs. 200 per Cum. = 480 Cum. X Rs. 200/- = Rs. 96,000/-
4.	Partial provision of ToE Walls & ToE drains around the dumps total perimeter 3700 meters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of providing Toe wall of dimensions 0.5 Meter wide by 1 Meter tall all along the running length of dump 2300 Meters @ Rs.50 per meter = 2300 Cum. X Rs.50/- = Rs.1,15,000/- • Cost of providing Toe drain of dimensions 1 Meter wide by 1 Meter depth all along the running length of dump 2300 Meters@ Rs.150 per Cum.= Rs.3,45,000/-

13.5.4 Impact on Ecology, Biodiversity and Greenbelt due to Production:

- The survey results of the study show that *Ziziphus nummularia* (Jhar Ber) available within the core zone will have to be uprooted in the course of mining. This shrub species is also available in plenty in the buffer zone. In order to compensate the loss of the *Ziziphus nummularia* (Jhar Ber) in the core zone, it will be planted over the inactive portion of the waste dump, statutory barrier and along the approach route/ haulage road.
- As far as biodiversity is concerned, there has been no significant change between the year 2015 and 2019.
- However, it has been noticed that some shrubs of *Ziziphus nummularia* (Jhar Ber) and *Leptadenia pyrotechnica* (Khim) have been uprooted by the local people for cattle feeding and burning purpose between the years 2015 and 2019.
- As far as faunal study is concerned presence of Chinkara have been found in large numbers in the study area. The “Chinkara” (Indian Gazelle) is listed in Schedule-I of Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as near to endangered animal and providing them legal protection with prohibition on hunting.
- A detailed Conservation plan for Schedule I species is submitted and approved by PCCF. Copy of same is attached herewith. The total budget allotted for 5 years is Rs.12,57,500/-
- However, the mining and its related activities have altered the topography of landscape and degradation in quality of environment due to overburden removal and dumping within ML area.
- The year wise afforestation program is being implemented as per approved EMP on final dumps, around boundary and in vacant land of the project result into ecological restoration of mining completed area. The details of plantation and images of plantation are given in chapter-4.

Table 13.14: Details of Plantation (Present)

S. No.	Description	Planted Area (in Ha.)
1.	Dump Yard	Nil
2.	Safety Zone Area	Nil
3.	Plantation in M.L. Area	1.00
Total		1.00

The details of violation accounted under the impact on ecology, biodiversity and greenbelt due to production is given below.

Table 13.15: Monetary Value for Damage Assessed

S.No.	Description of Damage	Monetary Cost for Damage assessed
1.	Cost saved on submission of WLCP during the period of violation (1993-94 till 2016-17)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3% Annual Budget will be taken as damage cost, which is Rs.7,545/- • The total cost saved for same for total of 23 Years is Rs.1,73,535/-
2.	Cost saved from progressive plantation during the operation period of 5 years (2008 to 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering 0.25 Ha. as progressive annual plantation rate that should have been planted; for 5 years of operation the total accounts to 1.25 Ha. • The same is taken as damage, at 1500 Trees Per hectare plantation, with a cost of Rs.150/- each. • Total damage cost is 1.25 Ha X 1500 Nos. X Rs.150 = Rs.2,81,250/-



Photograph 13.4: Showing the Plantation work in Progress.



Photograph 13.5: Photographs of existing Plantation inside ML area.

13.5.5 Impact Due to Noise and Ground Vibrations:

The major source of noise and vibration due to mining and its allied activities are listed below.

- Operation of Heavy Machinery.
- Movement of ROM & Mineral transportation vehicles.

The post project noise monitoring data and base line data reveals that the noise levels are within the permissible limit. The noise levels during BLD are furnished in chapter-3. The following noise control measures are being taken in the project.

- Procurement of HEMM with acoustically designed operator's cabins.
- Proper maintenance and tuning of HEMM and other machinery.
- Greenbelt with species of rich canopy around the lease area and along the roads to attenuate noise levels.
- Use of personal protective devices i.e. ear muffs / ear plugs by workers working in high noise generating areas.
- Periodical medical examination of employees including audiometry.

The noise levels during excess production period at nearby village which is near the project and falling buffer zone are given below in Table:

Table 13.16: Noise Monitoring Data at Core Zone & Nearby Villages (Buffer Zone)

Sampling station No.	Location	Distance and direction		Noise Level (dB)		Prescribed Maximum Standards (dB)		Zone
		Distance	Direction	Day Time	Night Time	Day Time	Night Time	
N1	Mine Site	-	-	51.0	40.5	75	70	Mining
N2	Jaisinghdesar	0.52	NW	54.7	44.8	55	45	Rural/Residential
N3	Bandala	4.62	S	53.6	43.7	55	45	Rural/Residential
N4	Pithrasar	3.43	NE	54.2	44.6	55	45	Rural/Residential
N5	Janglu	7.43	SE	54.0	43.8	55	45	Rural/ Residential
N6	Munjasar	5.18	SW	51.2	42.5	55	45	Rural/Residential
N7	Temaji ki Dhani	7.1	NW	50.2	40.5	55	45	Rural/Residential

The copies of original test reports are attached as annexure-9A-9G.

From the above noise monitored data, it is observed that there is no significant damage due to noise resulted from mining activities and excess production. However, plantation is being taken up as per the approved EIA/EMP to further reduce the impact of noise in addition to periodical maintenance of HEMM & Vehicles and tuning of engines.

13.5.6 Impact on Socio-Economic Environment:

There is no direct adverse impact that can be observed due to violation activity on the socio economic status of nearby villagers. In turn mining activities have created excess income to the villagers. So, there is no impact on surrounding villages due to production or transportation during the violation period as all the environmental monitoring parameters are well within the standards.

In order to address their aspirations and identify the needs & areas for planning/initiating the welfare activities for the locals, EIA team contacted, interacted & interrogated various members of 30 families living in the surrounding villages of the mine through verbal discussions and using the prescribed standard questionnaires. During the survey different people expressed need for developments in various areas in their vicinity. The outcome of the survey points, including those points raised by the locals during the public hearing conducted for this mine, specifies the following explicit needs of local people:

- I. Better medical facilities & health check-up programmes.
- II. Improvement in the amenities in the village school (particular village name, furniture's, drinking water, approach roads etc.)
- III. Better employment opportunities for the poor and under privileged villagers.
- IV. Improvement in the condition of village roads.
- V. Better drinking water facilities for the villagers.
- VI. Giving priority to local people in employment for better economic condition of local villagers.
- VII. Providing the knowledge about modern agriculture technologies to the villagers by conducted the camps.

**Jaisingh Desar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine,
M.L. No. 18/83, Lease Area 129.50 Hectare, Near Village- Jaisingh Desar,
Tehsil- Nokha, District- Bikaner, Rajasthan**



Photograph 13.6: Showing Distribution of Blankets by Project Proponent



Photograph 13.7: Showing Distribution of Money (Fellowship) among the Girls Students of School.



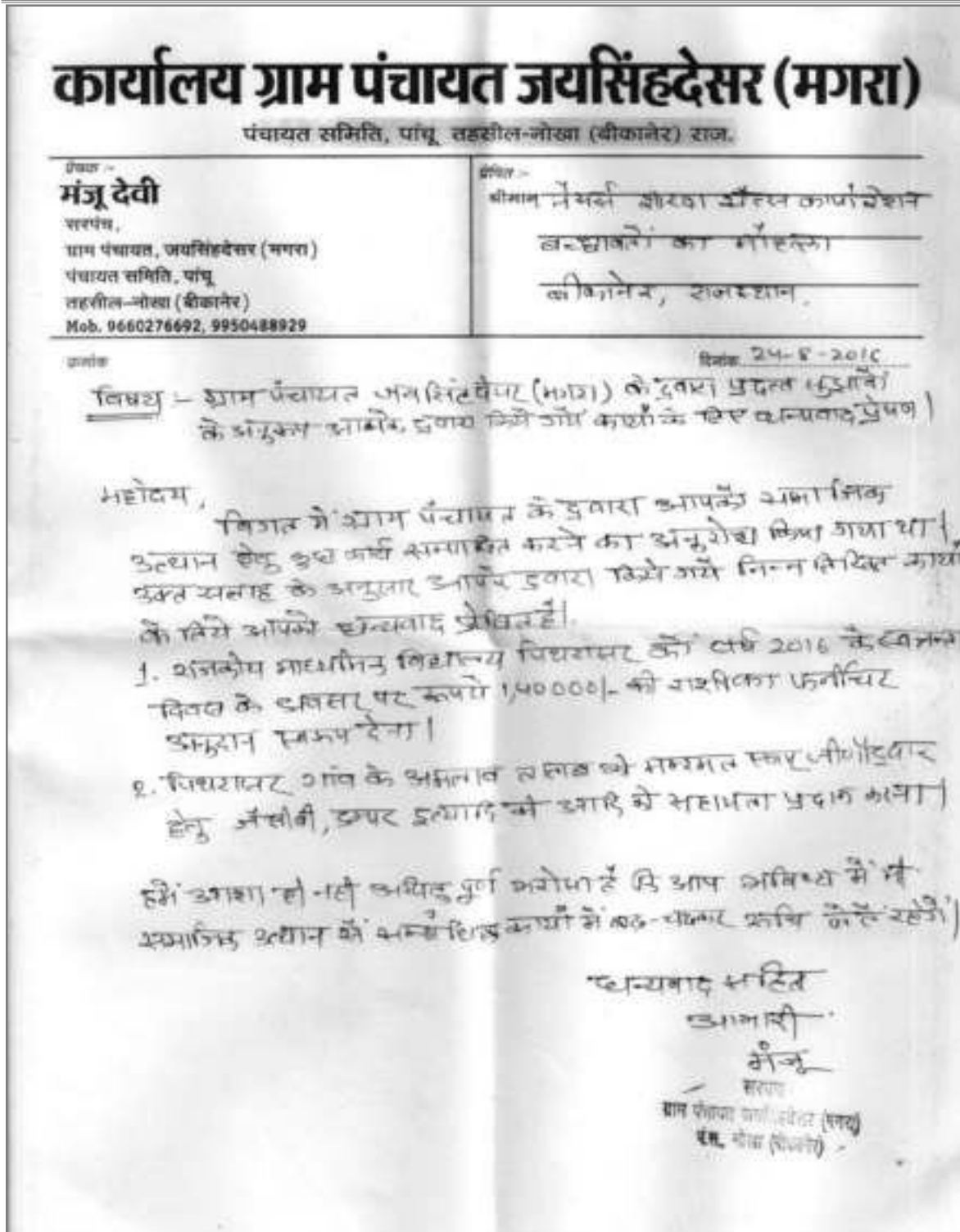
Photograph 13.8: News Paper Clipping Containing the News regarding Distribution of Money (Fellowship), among Girl



Photographs 13.9: The Photographs Published in the Rajasthan Patrika Showing the work of Renovation of Amlav Pond Under Jal Swavlamban



Photograph 13.10: News Paper Clipping showing the News regarding Donation of furniture worth Rs. 1,40,000/- to the School.



Photograph 13.11: Letter of Appreciation dated 24.8.2016 issued by the Sarpanch

As a part of CSR the proponent has covered all the activities requested as above.

13.5.7 Impact of Solid waste Management:

- The other waste generated in mines apart from spoils, like Oil & hazardous waste are properly segregated, stored and disposed in scientific manner.
- However, the municipal waste from office and canteens are considered under damage for partial compliance under MSW rules 2016, for which the damage accounted is given in table below.

Table13.17: Municipal Solid Waste Generation & Cost Saved for Damage Assessment

Year	Manpower	Working Days	Waste Generated @ 50 Grams per day per capita (Tonnes)	Damage Cost @ Rs.10,000 Per Tonne
2008-09	15	300	0.225	2250
2009-10	15	300	0.225	2250
2010-11	25	300	0.375	3750
2011-12	25	300	0.375	3750
2012-13	30	300	0.45	4500
Total		1500	1.65	16,500

13.5.8 Occupational Health & Safety:

No major impact was observed due to production during the violation period as all the environmental monitoring parameters are well within the standards. The following measures are being taken to improve the health of the workmen and villagers living within the vicinity of the project.

- Free medical health camps are being conducted in surrounding villages to check the health status. Medical tests are being conducted and medicines are being issued at free of cost to the surrounding villagers in medical camps.
- Periodical Medical Examination (PME) is being conducted for workmen as per DGMS permission conditions to examine the health status of workmen and individual health profile records are being maintained.
- Regular medical treatment is being given to workmen and their family members
- Safety inspections are being done daily by the project authority to improve the safety and working environment in the project.
- Personal protective equipment's like safety shoes, helmets, ear plugs, hand gloves and dust masks are being issued to the workmen.

**Jaisingh Desar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine,
M.L. No. 18/83, Lease Area 129.50 Hectare, Near Village- Jaisingh Desar,
Tehsil- Nokha, District- Bikaner, Rajasthan**

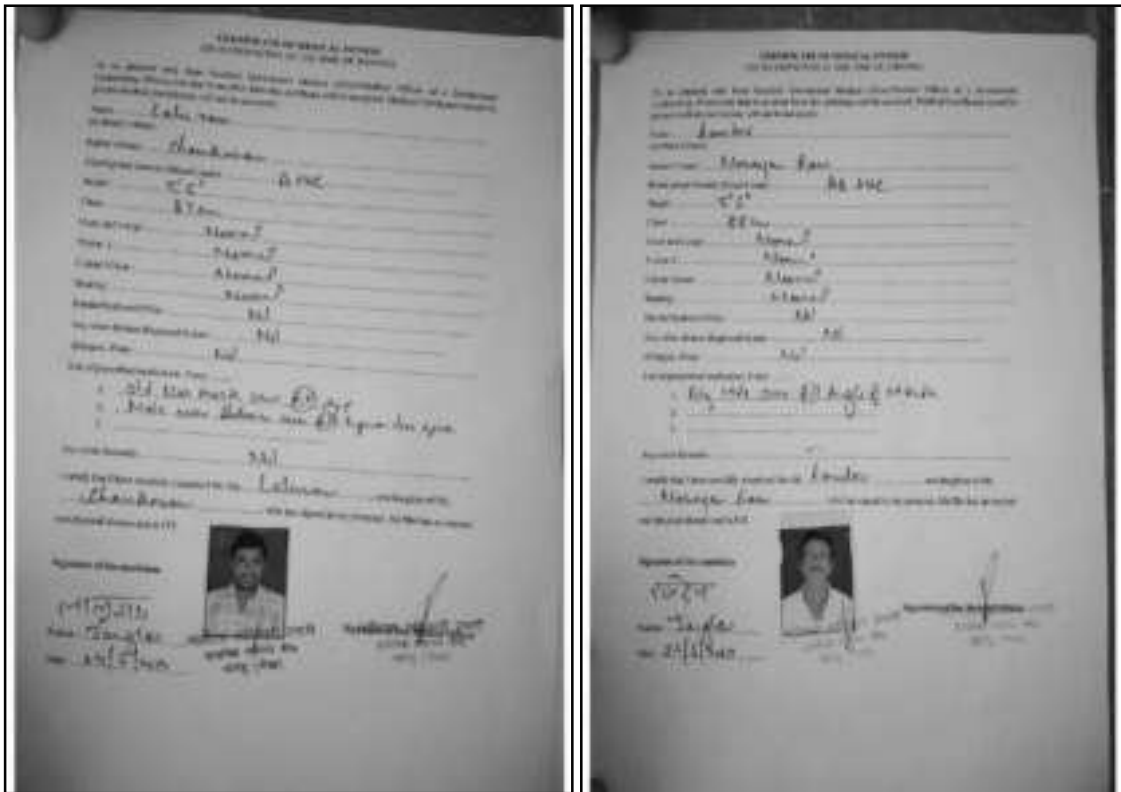


Figure 13. 6: Some Images of Medical Records of Employee at Mine Site

13.6 Economic Benefits Accrued Due To Violation:

The details of year wise actual ball clay production and corresponding profit/ loss are given below in Table

Table 13.18: Economic Benefits Derived Due to Excess Production of Ball Clay

Year	Ball Clay Excavation (MTPA*)	Ball Clay Excavation (MTPA**)	Gross Profit / Loss (+/-) (in Rs.)	Net Profit / Loss (+/-) (in Rs.)
2008-09	0.0071	7066.37	(-) 28,889.91	-
2009-10	0.0132	13182.200	(+) 98,058.00	(-)31,701.00
2010-11	0.0132	13152.000	(+) 2,56,729.96	(+) 26,729.96
2011-12	0.0135	13450.000	(+) 7,55,045.60	(+) 1,80,045.60
2012-13	0.0135	13450.000	(+) 9,67,466.58	(+) 2,95,466.58
Total	0.0605	60300.57	(+) 20,48,410.23	(+) 4,70,541.14

*** Million Tonne Per Annum.; **Metric Tonne Per Annum**

Since the mine has incurred net profit of **Rs. 4.70 Lacs. 3%** contribution under damage/ cost saved is accounted, which is **Rs.0.14 Lacs.**

Table 13.19 Part A: EMP Capital Cost of The Project

S.No.	Description	Item	Amount (Lacs)
1	Air and water quality management and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Sprinkling for Dust Suppression • Surface water Management • Environmental Monitoring* 	Rs. 2.00
2	Green belt development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native species plantation in ML area 	Rs. 1.00
3	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour welfare • Medical • Waste management • Safety Equipment's 	Rs. 3.00
Total			Rs.5.00

*It is outsourced from NABL/MoEF&CC Accredited Laboratory

**Jaisingh Desar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine,
M.L. No. 18/83, Lease Area 129.50 Hectare, Near Village- Jaisingh Desar,
Tehsil- Nokha, District- Bikaner, Rajasthan**

Table13.20: Environmental Recurring Expenditure (In Rs.Lacs)

S. No.	Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1.	Air Pollution (Prevention & Control)	0.7 Lacs	0.7 Lacs	0.7 Lacs	0.7 Lacs	0.7 Lacs	0.7 Lacs
2.	Water Pollution (Prevention & Control)	1.0Lacs	1.0Lacs	1.0Lacs	1.0Lacs	1.0Lacs	1.0 Lacs
3.	Noise Pollution (Prevention & Control)	0.25Lacs	0.25Lacs	0.25Lacs	0.25Lacs	0.25Lacs	0.25 Lacs
4.	Plant & Machinery for environment protection	1.95Lacs	1.95Lacs	1.95Lacs	1.95Lacs	1.95Lacs	1.95 Lacs
5.	Post project Environmental monitoring	1.26Lacs	1.26Lacs	1.26Lacs	1.26Lacs	1.26Lacs	1.26 Lacs
6.	Reclamation/ Plantation	0.5Lacs	0.5Lacs	0.5Lacs	0.5Lacs	0.5Lacs	0.5 Lacs
7.	Miscellaneous	2.0Lacs	2.0Lacs	2.0Lacs	2.0Lacs	2.0Lacs	2.0 Lacs
	Total	7.66 Lacs	7.66 Lacs	7.66 Lacs	7.66 Lacs	7.66 Lacs	7.66 Lacs

The proponent has implemented all EMP activities during the violation period; hence no damage is accounted for same.

13.7 Total Damage Assessment: Damage Cost of different activities is as follows.

Table 13.21: Consolidated Damage Cost

S.No.	Environmental Activity	Damage Cost
1.	Air Environment	₹ 14,62,883.14
2.	Water Environment	₹ 15,45,100.00
3.	Land Environment	₹ 7,95,600.00
4.	Solid Waste Management	₹ 16,500.00
5.	Ecology & Biodiversity	₹ 4,54,785.00
6.	Economic Benefit Accrued	₹ 14,116.24
Total		₹ 42,88,984.38

13.8 Proposed Remediation Plan and Natural and Community Resource Augmentation Plan (NCRAP):

- Economic benefit accrued due to violation and Net profit is around **₹.0.15 Lacs.**
- The total cost derived for ecological damage assessment is **₹.42.89 Lacs(Round-off figure)**
- The capital cost of the project is **₹.50 Lacs**; 2.6% of capital cost **₹.1.30 Lacs** will be contributed towards community welfare requirements raised during public hearing as per OM dated 20/09/2020.

**Jaisingh Desar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine,
M.L. No. 18/83, Lease Area 129.50 Hectare, Near Village- Jaisingh Desar,
Tehsil- Nokha, District- Bikaner, Rajasthan**

13.8.1 Remediation Plan and Cost:

Table 13.22: Remediation Plan

13.3 Remediation Plan (Cost in Rs.Lakhs)										
Sl. No.	Component Remediation	Remediation Proposed	Description	Locations	Unit Rate in Rs.	Total Qty.	Total Cost in Lakhs	Phasing years in Lakhs		
								Year- I	Year- II	Year- III
1a.	Air & Noise Environment	Dust suppression & Avenue Plantation	Plantation of total 750 Nos. of native plants at Rs.1500 per sapling, including maintenance for 3 years in nearby villages and periphery of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JaisinghDesar Village • Outside Mine Lease Boundary 	1500	722	10,83,000	3,61,000	3,62,000	3,61,000
Sub-Total – A							10,83,000	3,61,000	3,62,000	3,61,000

13.8.2 Community Resource Augmentation Plan:

Table 13.23A: Natural & Community Resource Augmentation Plan

Natural & Community Resource Augmentation Plan (Cost in Rs.Lakhs)										
Sl. No.	Component Remediation	Proposed Activity	Description	Locations	Unit Rate in Rs.	Total Qty.	Total Cost	Phasing years		
								Year- I	Year- II	Year- III
2a.	Natural Resource Augmentation Plan	Ground Water Recharge	Providing 5 Nos of Rain Water Harvesting Pits (2m x 2m size) each in surrounding villages.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Janglu 2. Jaisinghdesar 3. Temaji ki dhani 4. Bandala 5. Pithrasar 	30,000/one unit	25 nos.	7,50,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	1,50,000
2b.		Energy Conservation by adapting Green Energy technology	Providing 4 Nos of 20 W Solar Street Lighting (including panels, inverters, wiring, structure, connectors, junction boxes, etc.) each in nearby villages / area.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Janglu 2. Jaisinghdesar 3. Temaji ki dhani 4. Bandala 5. Pithrasar 	40,000/one unit	20 nos.	8,00,000	4,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
Sub-Total – A (2a+2b)							15,50,000	7,00,000	5,00,000	3,50,000

**Jaisingh Desar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine,
M.L. No. 18/83, Lease Area 129.50 Hectare, Near Village- Jaisingh Desar,
Tehsil- Nokha, District- Bikaner, Rajasthan**

Table 13.23B: Community Resource Augmentation Plan (Cost in Rs.Lakhs)

Community Resource Augmentation Plan (Cost in Rs.Lakhs)										
Sl. No.	Component Remediation	Proposed Activity	Description	Locations	Unit Rate in Rs.	Total Qty.	Total Cost	Phasing years		
								Year-I	Year-II	Year-III
3a.		Development of infrastructure	Repair / construction of parks, schools and health care centre in nearby villages	• JaisinghDesar Village	LS	LS	10,57,000	--	5,57,000	5,00,000
3b.	Community Resource Augmentation Plan	Improving socio-economic & Health conditions	Supply of medical equipment's to nearby villages health centre							
			1. 1 Nos Each of X-Ray Equipment @ Rs.1,00,000/- per unit 2. 1 Nos Each of ECG Equipment @ Rs.50,000/- per unit 3. 5 nos each of SHYCOCAN (Air & Surface Borne pathogens atenuater including COVID 19) @ Rs.30,000/- per unit	1. Sub city centre of medical facility JaisinghDesar Village 2. PHC Janglu village	3,00,000/- per village	2 sets	6,00,000	3,00,000	--	3,00,000
Sub-Total – C (3a+3b)							16,57,000	3,00,000	5,57,000	8,00,000
Grand Total A +B +C (Rs.)							42,90,000	13,61,000	14,19,000	15,11,000

13.9 Details of Contribution from Capital Cost Towards Community Welfare Activities As Per O.M. Dated 30/09/2020

The activities under this table is chosen based on requirement raised during the public hearing, The consolidated details of requirement raised and status of implementation are attached as annexure-10.

**Jaisingh Desar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine,
M.L. No. 18/83, Lease Area 129.50 Hectare, Near Village- Jaisingh Desar,
Tehsil- Nokha, District- Bikaner, Rajasthan**

Table: 13.25: Details of Activities Proposed under O.M. dated 30/09/2020

Sl. No.	Activity Description	Locations	Unit Rate in Rs.	Total Qty.	Total Cost in Lakhs	Phasing years (Amount in Lakhs)		
						Year-I	Year-II	Year-III
1.	Before commencement of monsoon desiltation of the nadies will be done. In addition de-weeding of the nadies will also be done	Jaisingh Desar Village	25000	2	0.50	0.25	-	0.25
2.	The natural drains feeding the nadi will be cleaned every year before commencement of monsoon		10000	3	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10
3.	The existing bunds around the nadies will be strengthened whenever required		10000	2	0.20	0.10	-	0.10
4.	In order to create awareness among the general public / villagers about the conservation of nadi, notices hoardings showing Do's and Don'ts.		10000	3	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total					1.30	0.55	0.20	0.55

*The activities are chosen based on request raised during public hearing.

13.10 Budget for remediation plan, natural resource augmentation plan and community resource augmentation plan:

The summary of amounts which will be spent for Remediation Plan, Natural Resource Augmentation Plan and Community Resource Augmentation Plan is given below:

Table: 13.25: Detailed summary of Remediation Plan, Natural Resource Augmentation Plan and Community Resource Augmentation Plan

Sl. No.	Description	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Remediation Plan	10.83
2.	Natural Resources Augmentation Plan	15.50
3.	Community Resources Augmentation Plan	16.57
Sub-Total		42.90
4.	2.6% Contribution from Capital Cost against community welfare activities under OM dated 30/09/2020 based on PH requirements	1.30
Total		44.20

13.11 Conclusion:

Detail of Remediation Plan, Natural Resource Augmentation Plan and Community Resource Augmentation Plan along with budget and action plan is given above. Calculation of bank guarantee amount as per Notification No. S.O. 804(E), dated 14.03.2017 shall be **Rs.42.90 Lacs**(after approval of Non Coal EAC MoEF&CC) as per details given here in above. The Bank guarantee shall be given for a period of 3 years, with the Pollution Control Board of Rajasthan State, which will be released after successful implementation of the remediation plan and natural and community resource augmentation plan and after recommendation by Regional Office of the Ministry/State Level Expert Appraisal Committee.

Retention
5/1/55

EXP
11-3-99

राजस्थान सरकार
जनशु-21 विभाग

संज्ञा: - व. 1192/जन/कु-2/84

जयपुर, दिनांक

2 JAN 1955

अदेश

पुंजि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के अधीन प्रो. श्रीमती सुखदा देवी कोटार ने प्रधान खानद रिवाफत नियमावली 1960 के नियम 22 (1) के अन्तर्गत अनिवार

बातची, रीढ़ व काशीखर के जन पट्टा निम्न ग्राम **बातचीखर** के अनुदान सहयोग के अन्दर

के अन्दर आवेदन किया है। और पुंजि राज्य सरकार तन्मु-0 है कि आवेदन राज्य में प्रस्तावित तन्मुक नियमों के अन्तर्गत रिवाफत के अनुदान के लिये अनुयायक वर्गीकृत है।

और पुंजि यह क्षेत्र अतिरिक्त तन्मु आवेदन द्वारा रिवाफत बाहरी मां है, अनुदान के लिये गुप्त है।

अतः अब, सरकार प्रधान खानद रिवाफत नियमावली 1960 की कि भाग-2 पर संशोधित हुए हैं, में अतिरिक्त नियमों और प्रतिक्रमों के आधारेता निम्नलिखित नियमों और प्रतिक्रमों पर अन्वयष्टा या अनुदान करता है :-

1. **खानद:-** बातची, रीढ़ व काशीखर ;
2. **क्षेत्र:-** 129.50 हेक्टर जलद ग्राम **बातचीखर** जिला **बीकानेर** में विकसित करने के अनुसार एक जो खानद क्षेत्र पर वास्तविक तोरोंपर पर निर्धारित होनी ;
3. **अधि:-** संशुद्धा पंक्तिन को सांभने से 20 पर्यंत ;
4. **विवरण:-**
 1. प्रथम वर्ष जिला ;
 2. 2 वर्षों से 5 वर्षों तक रु. 12.50 प्रति हेक्टर प्रति वर्ष ;
 3. 6 वर्षों से 10 वर्षों तक रु. 25.00 " " " ;
 4. 11 वर्षों से आगे तक रु. 37.50 " " " ;
5. **प्रतिभाषित की राशि:-** रु. 1000/- । अर्थात् एक हजार रुपये मात्र ;
6. **अधिकार:-** एच. एम. आर. डी. एक्ट 1957 के विधुल 2 के अनुसार ।
7. **भूमा भारत:-** जिला में राज्य अधिभारों निर्धारित करें ।
8. **अन्य कर:-** राजकीय नियमानुसार ।
9. **अन्य शर्त:-** प्रधान खानद रिवाफत नियमावली 1960 से एच. एम. आर. डी. एक्ट, 1957 के अन्तर्गत तन्मुक पर तोरोंपर ही अन्तर्गत अनुसार ।

- नोट:- 1. यदि अनुदानों एवं आदेशों को तिथि से 6 माह के भीतर सम्पत्ति मूल्यांकनार्थ निम्नांकित नहीं होगा तो वह आदेश बिना सूचना के ही प्रतिकूल कर दिया जाएगा ।
2. जब तक अनुदानों सम्पत्ति मूल्यांकनार्थ निम्नांकित नहीं कर दे, तब तक वेक में कार्य और भी नहीं होगा तबतक उस समय के अन्तर्गत वह सरकार द्वारा एक सम्बन्ध में जारी किये गये कितने संशोधित आदेशों से ऐसा करने के लिए अनुमत नहीं कर दिया गया ही ।

आदेश से,

श्री. पी. कार्तिक
अनुमोदक/अधीक्षक

प्रतिनिधि निम्न जो सूनाथ/आयकर कार्यालय है:-

1. निदेश, जिन के मु.कान. निम्न, अन्तर्गत जो उनके कार्यालय
 दि. सं. 111/113/83/912 दिनांक 7.6.84
 के अंतर्गत में सूनाथ/आयकर कार्यालय है, का निदेश के साथ यह:-
 1. संशोधित आदेश द्वारा सूनाथ के जो करन्त ताला निधीकरण कर लिया
 गया और हर साल में का आदेश से 45 दिन जो अवधि समाप्त होने
 तक ताकि निधीकरण अवधि में प्राचीन सूनाथ निम्नांकित कर लें ।
 2. संशोधित आदेश के ताला निधीकरण व सूनाथ निम्नांकित जो दिनांक जो सूनाथ
 कार्यालय का तबतक जो वह आदेशों जो दिनांक के बाद 6 माह से
 अधिक का समय अवधि नहीं करना चाहिए ।
 3. सूनाथ निधीकरण से पूर्व का आयकर प्रमाण पत्र ही अन्य कार्यालय द्वारा
 नकारा जाये, सूनाथ, अन्तर्गत ।
2. फिरोज़पुर, बीडानेर ।
3. अन्तर्गत जिन अन्तर्गत, अन्तर्गत बीडानेर ।
4. जिन अन्तर्गत, बीडानेर ।
5. ताला, ताला अन्तर्गत अन्तर्गत, नागपुर ।
6. अन्तर्गत अन्तर्गत अन्तर्गत, अन्तर्गत अन्तर्गत, बीडानेर ।
7. गाँव कार्यालय ।

अनुमोदक/अधीक्षक

MODEL FORM OF MINING LEASE

(See Rule 51)

THIS INDENTURE made the 27th day of June 1955 between the Governor of Rajasthan (hereinafter referred to as the "State Government" which expression shall where the context so admits be deemed to include the successors and assigns) of the one part and Smt. Sharda Devi Poddar w/o Sh. Krishna Poddar sole prop of M/S. Sharda Sales Corporation, Bikaner (Name of person with address and occupation) (hereinafter referred to as "the lessee" which expression shall where the context so admits be deemed to include, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and permitted assigns).

When the lessee is an individual

When the lessee is a person (including a partnership)

When the lessee is a registered firm

When the lessee is a registered company

(Name of person with address and occupation) (hereinafter referred to as the lessee which expression shall where the context so admits be deemed to include their respective heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and their permitted assigns).

(Name and address of partner) Son of..... of..... Son of..... of..... Son of..... of..... all carrying on business in partnership under the firm name and style of..... (Name of the firm) registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (S of 1932) and having their registered office at..... in the town of..... (hereinafter referred to as the lessees, which expression shall where the context so admits be deemed to include all the said partners their respective heirs, executors, legal representatives and permitted assigns).

(Name of company) A Company registered under..... (Act under which incorporated) and having its registered office at..... (Address) (hereinafter referred to as the lessee which expression shall where the context so admits be deemed to include its executors and permitted assigns) of the other part.

WHEREAS THE lessee/lessees has/have applied to the State Government in accordance with the Mineral Concession Rules, 1950 (hereinafter referred to as the said Rules) for a mining lease for Ball clay, Red & Yellow ochre lands described in the part I of the Schedule hereunder written and has/have deposited with the State Government the sum of Rs. 1000/- as security and the sum of Rs. 500/- for meeting the preliminary expenses for a mining lease. WHEREAS the Central Government has approved the grant of the lease.

WITNESSETH that the consideration of the state and royalties, covenants and agreements by and in these presents and the Schedule hereunder written, recited and contained and on the part of the lessee/lessees to be paid, observed and performed, the State Government (with the approval of the Central Government) hereby grants and demises unto lessees.

That the mines (including minerals) (hereinafter and in the Schedule referred to as the said minerals) situated lying and being in or under the lands which are referred to in Part I of the said schedule, together with the liberties, powers and privileges to be enjoyed

Sharda Sales Corporation
Sharda Poddar
Proprietor

Ball clay, Red & Yellow ochre

2

which are enjoyed in connection herewith which are mentioned in Part A of the said Schedule subject to the restrictions and conditions as to the exercise and employment of such licenses, powers and privileges which are mentioned in Part III of the said Schedule Except and reserving out of this demise unto the State Government the licenses, powers and privileges mentioned in Part IV of the said Schedule To HOLD the premises hereby granted and demised unto the lessee/lessees from the date of registration of agreement for the term of twenty years here next ensuing YEELING AND PAYING therefore into the State Government the several rents and royalties mentioned in part V of the Said Schedule at the respective times therein specified subject to the provisions contained in Part VI of the said Schedule and lessee/lessees here by covenants/covenant with the State Government as in Part VII of the said Schedule is expressed and the State Government here by covenants with the lessee/lessees as in Part VIII of the said Schedule as expressed AND it is hereby mutually agreed between the parties hereto as Part IX of the said Schedule is expressed.

*via Karnataka Commission
Shri. A. P. ...
Proprietor*

IN WITNESS WHERE OF these presents have been executed in manner hereunder appearing the day and year first above written,

The Schedule above referred to

*with reference to
the Act of 1957
© 1957*

In case of Minerals included in the Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957.

Exp 2
11-2-88

सीमांकन सहायन प्रमाणपत्र
=====

खनन पट्टा खसौ खनिज बात से, रेड एवं एले क्षेत्र निम्न ग्राम निधिगैर
तहसील व जिले बीकानेर मन्त्रम श्री हारदा मेला मेरठ क्षेत्र सीमांकन भारत देवी सोडर,
बीकानेर।

स्वीकृत :- 320 एकड़

सीमांकन तिथि - 15-2-85 से 16-2-85

सीमांकन वर्ग - बी सतीश कुमार सर्वेयर गंगानगर क्षेत्र बीकानेर।

घन भवन - पट्टी के खंड के अक्षित।

सर्वे उपकरण - प्रिज्मेटिक कम्पास, चैन, चुरे फील खांभ।

क्षेत्र विवरण :-

क्षेत्र	क्षेत्र	क्षेत्रफल	कुल
==	==	==	==
टी०आई बिन्दु 1015	ए	135 ⁰	12350 फीट
ए	बी	90 ⁰	2640 फीट
बी	सी	180 ⁰	5380 फीट
सी	डी	270 ⁰	2640 फीट
डी	ए	360 ⁰	5280 फीट


कुल क्षेत्र - 320 एकड़

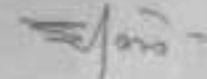
उपरोक्त सीमांकन वर्णिका से प्राप्त महा व विवरण सुची के अनुसार पट्टी के अर्धकृत प्रतीतिर्णय श्री विनेश के उपस्थिति में किया गया, स्वीकृत क्षेत्र के सभी क्षेत्रों के बतवार पट्टे सीमा स्थापना कराया गया, मौखिक जवाब करते हुए क्षेत्र प्रिस प्राप्त गया।

₹०/- पट्टी प्रतीतिर्णय

₹०/- सतीश कुमार सर्वेयर
क्षेत्र बीकानेर।

M/s Sharda Sales Corporation
Sharda Poddar
Proprietor


शरदा शरदा
पट्टा सहायक निदेशक
बीकानेर (राज.)


व्यक्तिगत रूप से
शरदा शरदा
Stamped by the Controller of
the Revenue of the State of
Rajasthan.

PART I

The Area of this Lease

All the tract of land ^{as per plan & demarcation report} ^{See long description} (Description of area or areas)
 in (Paragon) in the Registration District of
 Sakmote Subj District ~~S. Kames~~ and Thana ~~Deobhat~~ bearing
 Cadastral Survey Nos. containing an area of 320 Acres or
 or thereabouts delineated on the plan hereto annexed and thereon
 coloured and bounded as follows:—

On the North by
 On the South by
 On the East by
 and
 On the West by

} As per plan & demarcation
 report attached.

..... hereinafter referred to as "the said lands"

PART II

Liberties, Powers and Privileges to be exercised and enjoyed by the
 Lessee/Lessees subject to the Restrictions and Conditions in PART III

To enter upon land
 and search for, with,
 works.

1. Liberty and power at all time during the term hereby demised to enter upon the said lands and to search for, over, dig, drill or win, work, dress, process, convert, carry away and dispose of the said mineral/minerals.

To sink, drive and
 make pits, shafts and

2. Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in this part to sink, drive, make, maintain and use in the said lands any pits, shafts, inclines, drifts, roads, ways, runways and other works (and to use, maintain, deepen or extend) any existing works of the like nature in the said lands.

To bring and use
 machinery, equipment
 etc.

3. Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purpose mentioned in this part to erect, construct, maintain and use on or under the said lands any engine, machinery plant, dressing floors, furnaces, cock ovens, brick clins, workshops, store-house, bangalows, godowns, sheds and other buildings and other works and conveniences of the like nature on or under the said lands.

To make roads and
 ways and to use
 the same with carts and

4. Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in this part to make any tramways, railways, roads, aircraft, landing grounds and other ways in or over the said lands and to use, maintain and go and repair with or without horses, cattle, wagons, aircrafts, locomotives or other vehicles over the same (or any existing tramways, railways, roads and other ways in or over the said lands) on such conditions as may be agreed to.

To get building and
 road material etc.

5. Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in this part to quarry and get stone, gravel and other building and road materials and clay and to use and employ the same and to manufacture such clay into bricks or tiles and to use such bricks or tiles but not to sell any such material, bricks or tiles.

To use water from
 streams etc.

6. Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in the part but subject to the rights of and existing or future lessees and with the written permission of Deputy Commissioner/Collector to appropriate and use water from any streams, water-courses, springs or other sources in or upon the said lands and to divert, stop up or dam any such stream or water course and collect or impound any such water and to make, construct and maintain any watercourse

M.A. Sharda Sales Corporation
 Sharda Park
 Proprietor

culverts, drains or reservoirs but not in so to deprive any cultivated lands, villages, buildings or watering places for live-stock of a reasonable supply of water as before accustomed nor in any way to foul or pollute any streams or springs. Provided that the lease/lessees shall not interfere with the navigation in any navigable stream nor shall divert such stream without the previous written permission of the State Government.

To use land for stacking, loading, depositing purposes.

7. Liberty and power to enter upon and use a sufficient part of the surface of the said lands for the purpose of stacking, loading, storing or depositing therein any produce of the mines or works carried on and any tools, equipment, earth and materials and substances, dug or raised under the liberties and powers mentioned in this part.

Beneficiaries and enjoyment of production.

8. (a) Liberty and power to enter upon and use a sufficient part of the said lands to beneficiate any ore produced from the said lands and to carry away such beneficiated ore.

To make coke (to be used in case of coal only)

(b) Liberty and power upon the said lands to convert into coke any coal or coal dust produced from the said lands and to carry away such coke.

To clear brushwood and to fell and utilize all trees etc.

9. Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in this part and subject to the existing rights of others and save as provided in clause 5 of part III of this schedule to clear under growth and brushwood and to fell and utilize any trees or timber standing or found on the said lands provided that the State Government may be asked the lease/lessees to pay for any trees or timber felled and utilized, by him/them at the rates specified by the Deputy Commissioner/Collector or the State Government.

PART III

Restrictions and Conditions as to the Exercise of the Liberties, Powers and Privileges in PART II

No building etc. upon certain places

1. No building or thing shall be erected, set-up or placed and no surface operations shall be carried on in or upon any public pleasure ground, burial or funeral ground or place held sacred by any class of persons or any house or village site, public road or other place which the State Government may determine as public ground nor in such a manner as to injure or prejudicially effect any buildings, works, property or rights of other persons and no land shall be used for surface operations which is already occupied by persons other than the state Government for works or purposes not included in this lease. The lease/lessees shall not also interfere with any right of way, well or tank.

श्री स्कंध जी, कंसवास
शंकरा पंडित
प्रधान

Prohibition for surface operations in a land not already so used.

2. Before using for surface operations any land which has not already been used for such operations, the lease/lessees shall give to Deputy Commissioner/Collector of the District two calendar months previous notice in writing specifying the name or other description of the situation and the extent of the land proposed to be so used and the purpose for which the same is required and the said land shall not be so used if objection is raised by the Deputy Commissioner/Collector within two months after the receipt by him of such notice unless the objections so stated shall on reference to the State Government be annulled or waived.

To cut trees in reserved lands

3. The lease/lessees shall not without the express sanction of the Chief Conservator of Forests or Distt. Forest Officer/Collector cut down or injure any timber or trees on the said lands but may without such sanction clear away any brushwood or undergrowth which interferes with any operations authorized by these provisions. The Chief Conservator of Forests or Distt. Forest Officer/Collector of the State Government may require the lease/lessees to pay for any trees or timber felled and utilized by him/them at the rates specified by the Chief Conservator of Forests or Distt. Forest Officer/Collector of the District.

with reference

श्री स्कंध जी, कंसवास

To enter upon reserved forests.

4. Notwithstanding anything in this Schedule contained the lessee/lessees shall not enter upon any reserved forest included in the said lands without previous sanction in writing of the District Forest Officer nor fell, cut and use any timber or trees without obtaining the sanction in writing of that Officer nor otherwise than in accordance with such conditions as the State Government may prescribe.

No mining operations within 50 metres of public work etc.

5. The lessee/lessees shall not work or carry on or allow to be work or carried on any mining operations at or to any point within a distance of 50 metres from any railway line except with the previous written permission of the Railway Administration concerned or under or beneath or any ropeway trestle or station except under and in accordance with the written permission of the authority owning the ropeway or from any reservoir, canal or other public works such as public roads and buildings or inhabited site except with the previous written permission of the ~~Deputy Commissioner~~/Collector or any other Officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf and otherwise than in accordance with such instructions, restrictions and conditions either general or special which may be attached to such permission. The said distance of 50 metres shall be measured in the case of railway reservoir or canal horizontally from the outer toe of the bank or the outer edge of the cutting as the case may be and in case of a building horizontally from the plinth thereof. In the case of village roads no working shall be carried on within a distance of 10 metres of the outer edge of the cutting except with the previous permission of the ~~Deputy Commissioner~~/Collector or any other officer duly authorised by the State Government in this behalf and otherwise than in accordance with such directions, restrictions and additions, either general or special, which may be attached to such permission.

Explanation:—For purposes of this clause the expression 'Railway Administration' shall have the same meaning as it is defined to have in the Indian Railway Act 1890, by clause (6) of Section 3 of that Act. 'Public Road' shall mean a road which has been constructed by artificially surfaced as distinct from a track resulting from repeated use. Village road will include any track shown in the Revenue record as village road.

Facilities for adjoining Government licences and leases.

6. The lessee/lessees shall allow existing and future holders of Government licences or leases over any land which is comprised in or adjoins or is reached by the land held by the lessee/lessees reasonable facilities of access thereto:

Provided that no substantial hindrance or interference shall be caused by such holders, of licences or leases to the operations of the lessee/lessees under these presents and fair compensation (as may be mutually agreed upon or in the event of disagreement as may be decided by the State Government) shall be made to the lessee/lessees for all loss or damage sustained by the lessee/lessees by reason of the exercise of this liberty.

PART IV

Liberties, Powers and Privileges reserved to the State Government

1. Liberty and power for the State Government or to any lessee or persons authorised by it in that behalf to enter into and upon the said lands to search for and work, dig, get, raise, dress, process, convert and carry away minerals other than the said minerals and any other substances and for those purposes to sink drive, make erect, construct, maintain and use such pits shafts inclines, drifts, levels and other lines, waterways, airways, water courses, drains, reservoirs, engines, machinery, plant, buildings, canals, tramways, railways, road ways and other works and conveniences as may be deemed necessary or convenient.

To work other minerals

Minerals and other substances
Shaded in the
Schedule

12

PROVIDED THAT in the exercise of such liberty any power no substantial hindrance or interference shall be caused to or with the liberties powers and privileges of the lessee/lessees under these presents and that fair compensation (as may be mutually agreed upon or in the event of disagreement as may be decided by the State Government) shall be made to the lessee/lessees for all loss of damage sustained by the lessee/lessees by reason or in consequence of the exercise of such liberty and power.

to make railways and roads.

2. Liberty and power for the State Government of any lessee or person authority by it in that behalf to enter into and upon the said lands and to make upon over or through the same any railways, tramways, roads or pipelines for any purpose other than those mentioned in part II of these presents and to get from the said land, stones, gravel, earth and other materials for making, maintaining and repairing such railways tramways and roads or any existing railways and roads and to go and repass at all times with or without horses, cattle or other animals, carts, wagons, carriages locomotives or other vehicles over or along any such railways, tramways, roads, lines and other ways for all purposes and as occasion may require, provided that in the exercise of such liberty and power by such other lessee or person no substantial hindrance or interference shall be caused to or with the liberties, powers and privileges of the lessee/lessees under these presents and that fair compensation as may be mutually agreed upon or in the event of disagreement as may be decided by the State Government shall be made to lessee/lessees for all loss of damage sustained by them.

RENT AND ROYALTY TO BE PAID BY THE LESSEE TO PAY DEAD RENT OR ROYALTY WHICHEVER IS GREATER.

1. The lessee shall pay for every year except the first year of the lease deadrent as specified in clause 2 of this part.

Provided that where the holder of such mining lease becomes liable under section 9 of the Act, to pay royalty for any mineral removed or conserved by him or by his agent, manager, employee, contractor or sub-lessee from the leased area he shall be liable to pay either such royalty or the deadrent in respect of that area whichever is higher.

RATE AND TIME OF PAYMENT OF DEADRENT.

2. Subject to the provision of clause 1 of this part, during the subsistence of the lease, the lessee/lessees shall pay to the Government annual deadrent for the land demised and described in part 1 of this schedule at the rate for the time being specified in the Third Schedule to the Act, in such manner as may be specified in this behalf by the State Government.

The lessee has to pay in advance to the State Govt. the annual dead-rent in two equal half yearly instalments on the date first instalment falling due on the date one year after the date of registration and next on date six months thereafter every year.

3. Subject to the provision of clause 1 of this Part, the lessee/lessees shall during the subsistence of this lease pay to the State Government at such Times and in such manner as the State Government may prescribe royalty in respect of any mineral/

Rate and mode of payment of royalty

* (Here insert the maximum rate to be paid for the mineral which the dead-rent and water rate should be paid.)

अवकाश लेख :-

1- जल से - रुक - जगा 4/- प्रति टने जल - रुक 10/- प्रति टने

2- से एवं पत्ते जल - जगा -5/- प्रति टने एवं जल जगा पर संशोधननुसार ।

*M.P. Trade Sales Commission
M.P. State Milk Producers
Co-operative Societies*

(Y) 10/11/58

area so occupied or used and so on, proportion for any area less than a hectare during the period from the commencement of such occupation or use until the area shall cease to be so occupied or used and shall as far as possible restore the surface land so used to its original condition. Surface rent and water rate shall be paid as hereinbefore detailed in clause 2 PROVIDED THAT No such rent/water rate shall be payable in respect of the occupation and used of the area comprised in any road or ways to which the public have full right of access. *Equal to land revenue rates for the rent of area actually used for the purpose of mining.*

PART VI

Provisions relating to the Rents and Royalties

Rents and Royalties to be free from deduction etc.

1. The rent, water rate and royalties mentioned in part V of this Scheme shall be paid free from any deductions to the State Government at *M. E. D. Kanpur* and in such manner as the State Government may prescribe PROVIDED ALWAYS and it is hereby agreed that Rs. the balance standing to the credit of the lessee/lessees on account of the deposit made by him/them as a licensee/licensees over an area which included the said lands shall be retained and accepted by the State Government in satisfaction of the rents and royalties mentioned in Part V until they reach that amount.

2. For the purposes of computing the said royalties the lessee/lessees shall keep accounts of the same and shall be prepared to produce the same as and when required. The accounts as

COULDS OF ACTION IN RENTS AND ROYALTIES ARE NOT PAID IN FULL.

Should any rent royalty or other sums due to the State Govt. under the terms and conditions of these presents be not paid by the lessee/lessees within the prescribed time the same together with simple interest thereon at the rate of ten percent may be recovered on a certificate of such officer as may be specified by the State Govt. by general and of special order, in the same manner as in a case of land revenue.

Lessee to pay taxes and royalties, taxes, etc.

Chandra Prasad
this lessee at such time and in the same manner as in a case of land revenue present and shall also pay and discharge all taxes, rates assessments and impositions whatsoever being in the nature of public demands which shall from time to time be charged, assessed or imposed by the authority of the Central and State Governments upon or in respect of the premises and work of the lessee/lessees in common with other premises and works of a like nature except demands for land revenue.

To maintain and keep boundary marks in good order.

2. The lessee/lessees shall at his/their own expense erect and at all times maintain and keep in repair boundary marks and pillars according to the orders

(Y) 10/11/58

(Y) 10/11/58

cation to be shown in the Plan annexed to this lease. Such marks and pillars shall be sufficiently clear of the shrubs and other obstructions as to allow easy identification.

To commence operation within a year and work in a workman like manner.

3. Unless the State Government for good cause permits otherwise, the lessee/lessees shall commence operation within one year from the date of execution of the lease and shall thereafter at all times during the continuance of this lease search for, win, work and develop the said minerals without voluntary intermission in a skilful and workman-like manner and as prescribed under clause 12 hereinafter without doing or permitting to be done any unnecessary or avoidable damage to the surface of the said lands or the crops, buildings, structures or other property thereon. For the purpose of this clause operations shall include the erection of machinery laying of a tramway or construction of a road in connection with the mine.

To indemnify Government against all claims

4. The lessee/lessees shall make and pay such reasonable satisfaction and compensation as may be assigned by lawful authority in accordance with the law in force on the subject for all damage, injury or disturbance which may be done by him/them in exercise of the powers granted by this lease and shall indemnify and keep indemnified fully and completely the State Government against all claims which may be made by any person or persons in respect of any such damage, injury or disturbance and all costs and expenses in connection therewith.

To secure and keep good condition pits shafts etc.

5. The lessee/lessees shall during the subsistence of this lease well and sufficiently secure and keep open with timber or other durable means all pits, shafts and workings that may be made or used in the said lands and made and maintain sufficient fences to the satisfaction of the State Government round every such pit, shaft or working whether the same is abandoned or not and shall during the same period keep all workings in the said lands except such as may be abandoned accessible free from water and foul air as far as possible.

To strengthen and support the main to necessary extent.

6. The lessee/lessees shall strengthen and support to the satisfaction of the Railway Administration concerned or the State Government, as the case may be any part of the mine which in its opinion requires such strengthening or support for the safety of any railway, reservoir, canal, road and any other public works or structures.

To allow inspection of workings

7. The lessee/lessees shall allow any officer authorised by the Central Government or the State Government in that behalf to enter upon the premises including any building, excavation or land comprised in the lease for purpose of inspecting, examining, surveying and making plans thereof sampling and collecting any data and the lessee/lessees shall with proper person employed by the lessee/lessees and acquainted with the mines and work effectually assist such officer, agents, servants and workmen in conducting every such inspection and shall afford them all facilities, information connected with the working of the mines which they may reasonably require and also shall and will conform to and observe all orders and regulations which the Central and State Governments as the result of such inspection or otherwise may from time to time see fit to impose.

To report accident

8. The lessee/lessees shall without delay send to the Director of Mines and Geology/Mineral Engineer/Jt. Director Mines safety, Ajmer/Collector a report of any accident causing death or serious bodily injury or serious injury to property seriously affecting or endangering life or property which may occur in the course of the operations under this lease.

To report discovery of other minerals.

9. The lessee/lessees shall report to the State Government the discovery in the leased area of any mineral not specified in the lease within sixty days of such discovery along with full particulars of the nature and position of each such find. If any mineral not specified in the lease is discovered in the leased area, the lessee/lessees shall not win and dispose of such mineral unless such mineral is included in the lease or a separate lease is obtained there of.

Shardha Paul
Proprietor

10/10/10

10/10/10

To keep records and accounts regarding production and employees etc.

10. The lessee/lessees shall at all time during the said term keep or cause to be kept at an office to be situated upon or near the said lands correct and intelligible books of accounts which shall contain accurate entries showing from time to time:--

- (1) Quantity and quality of the said mineral/minerals realised from the said lands,
- (2) Quantity of the various qualities of ores beneficiated or converted (for example coal converted into coke),
- (3) Quantities of the various qualities of the said mineral/minerals sold and exported separately,
- (4) Quantities of the various qualities of the said mineral/minerals otherwise disposed of and the manner and purpose of such disposal,
- (5) The prices and all other particulars of all sales of said mineral/minerals,
- (6) The number of persons employed in the mines or works or upon the said lands specifying nationality, qualifications and pay of the technical personnel,
- (7) Such other facts, particulars and circumstances as the Central or the State Government may from time to time require and shall also furnish free of charge to such officers and at such times as the Central and State Governments may appoint, true and correct abstract of all or any such books of accounts and such information and returns as all or any of the matters aforesaid as the State Government may describe and shall at all reasonable times allow such officers as the Central Government or State Government shall in that behalf appoint to enter into and have free access to the said offices for the purpose of examining and inspecting the said books of accounts plans and records and to make copies thereof and make extracts therefrom.

Technical plans etc.

11. The lessee/lessees shall at all times during the said term maintain at the mine office correct intelligible up-to-date and complete plan and sections of the mines in the said lands. They shall show all the operations and working and all the trenches, pits and drilling made by him/them in the course of operations carried on by him/them under the lease, faults and other disturbances encountered and geological data and all such plans and sections shall be amended and filled-up by and from actual surveys to be made for that purpose at the end of twelve months or any period specified from time to time and the lessee/lessees shall furnish free of charge to the Central and State Governments true and correct copies of such plans and sections whenever required. Accurate records of all trenches, pits and drillings shall show:-

- (a) The sub soil and strata through which they pass.
- (b) Any mineral encountered.
- (c) Any other matter of interest and all data required by the Central and State Governments from time to time.

The lessee/lessees shall allow any officer of the Central or the State Government authorised in this behalf by the Central Government, to inspect the same at all reasonable times. He/They shall also supply when asked for by the State Government/the Coal Controller/the Director General, Geological Survey of India/the Director, India Bureau of Mines, a composite plan of the area showing thickness, dip, inclination etc. of all the veins as also the quantity or reserves quantitywise.

WA Records Sales Department
Sharda Poddar
Proprietor

Act 67 of 1957.

12. The lessee/lessees shall be bound by such rules as may be issued from time to time by the Government of India under Section 18 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957 (Act 7 of 1957) and shall not carry on mining or other operations under the said lease in any way other than as prescribed under these rules.

To provide weighing machine

13. Unless specifically exempted by the State Government the lessee/lessees shall provide and at all times keep at or near the pit-heads or each of the pit-heads at which the said minerals shall be brought to bank a properly constructed and efficient weighing machine and shall weigh or cause to be weighed thereon all the said minerals from time to time brought to bank sold exported and converted and also the converted products and shall at the close of each day cause the total weights ascertained, by such means of the said minerals or products raised, sold, exported and converted during the previous twenty-four hours to be entered in the aforesaid books of account. The lessee/lessees shall permit the State Government at all times during the said term to employ any persons or persons to be present at the weighing of the said minerals as aforesaid and to keep accounts thereof and to check the accounts kept by the lessee/lessees. The lessee/lessees shall give seven days previous notice in writing to the ~~Inspector~~ Collector of every such measuring or weighing in order that he or some officer on his behalf may be present there at.

To allow test of weighing machine

14. The lessee/lessees shall allow any person or persons appointed in that behalf by the State Government at any time or times during the said term to examine and test every weighing machine to be provided and kept as aforesaid and the weights used there with in order to ascertain whether the same respectively are correct and in good repair and order and if upon any such examination or testing any such weighing machine or weight shall be found incorrect or out of repair or order the State Government may require that the same be adjusted, repaired and put in order by and at the expense of the lessee/lessees and if such requisition be not complied with within fourteen days after the same have been made the State Government may cause such weighing machine or weight to be adjusted, repaired and put in order and the expense of so doing shall be paid by the lessee/lessees to the State Government on demand and if upon any such examination or testing as aforesaid any error shall be discovered in any weighing machine or weight to the prejudice of the State Government such error shall be regarded as having existed for three calendar months previous to the discovery thereof or from the last occasion of so examining and testing the same weighing machine and weights in case an occasion shall be within such period of three months and the said rent and royalty shall be paid and accounted for accordingly.

State Sales Corporation
S. K. Jaiswal
Proprietor

To pay compensation for injury of third parties

15. The lessee/lessees shall make and pay reasonable satisfaction and compensation for all damage, injury or disturbance of person or property which may be done by or on the part of lessee/lessees in exercise of the liberties and powers granted by these presents and shall at all times save harmless and keep indemnified the State Government from and against all suits, claims and demands which may be brought or made by any person or persons in respect of any such damage, injury or disturbance.

Not to obstruct working of other minerals.

16. The lessee/lessees will exercise the liberties and powers hereby granted in such a manner as to offer no unnecessary or reasonably avoidable obstruction or interruption to the development and working within the said lands of any minerals not included in this case and shall at all time afford to the Central and State Government and to the holders of prospecting licenses or mining leases in respect of any such minerals or any minerals within any land adjacent to the said lands as the case may be reasonable means of access and safe and convenient means of road and across the said lands.

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developing and carrying away the same provided that the lessee/lessees shall receive reasonable compensation for any damage or injury which he/they may sustain by reason or in consequence of the use of such passage by such lessee or holder of prospecting licences.

Transfer of Lease

17. (1) The lessee/lessees shall not, without the previous consent in writing of the State Government—

- (a) assign, sublet, mortgage or in any other manner transfer the mining lease, or any right, title or interest therein, or
- (b) enter into or make any arrangement, contract or understanding whereby the lessee/lessees will or may be directly or indirectly financed to a substantial extent by, or under which the lessee's operations or undertakings will or may be substantially controlled by any person or body of persons other than lessee/lessees.

Provided that the State Government shall not give its written consent unless—

- (a) The lessee has furnished an affidavit along with his application for transfer of the mining lease specifying therein the amount that he has already taken or proposes to take as consideration from the transferee.
- (b) The transfer of the Mining Lease is to be made to a person or body directly undertaking mining operation.

(2) Without prejudice to the above provisions, the lessee/lessees may, subject to the conditions specified in the proviso to rule 35, of said Rules transfer this lease or any right title or interest therein to a person holding a certificate of approval and an income-tax clearance certificate from the income tax officer concerned, on payment of a fee of rupees one hundred to the State Government.

Provided that the lessee/lessees shall make available to the transferee the original or certified copies of all plans of abandoned workings in Quarra and in a belt 65 metres wide surrounding it.

*Provided further that where the mortgagee is an Institution or a Bank or a Corporation specified in schedule V, it shall not be necessary for any such Institution or Bank or Corporation to hold (the said certificate of approval, the said income-tax clearance certificate and the said valid certificate.)

(3) The State Government, may by order in writing, terminate the lease at anytime if the lessee/lessees has/have in the opinion of the State Government, committed a breach of any of the above provisions or has/have transferred the lease or any right title or interest therein otherwise than in accordance with clause (2).

Provided that no such order shall be made without giving the lessee/lessees a reasonable opportunity of stating his/their case.

18. The lease shall not be controlled and the lessee/lessees shall not allow themselves to be controlled by any Trust, Syndicate, Corporation, firm or Person except with the written consent of the Central Government, the lessee/lessees shall not enter into or make any arrangement, compact or understanding whereby the lessee/lessees will or may be directly or indirectly financed by or under which the lessee/lessees operations or undertakings will or may be carried on directly or indirectly by or for the benefit of or subject to the control of any Trust Syndicate, Corporation, Firm or Person unless with the written sanction given prior to such arrangement, compact or understanding being entered into or made of the Central Government and any or every such arrangement, compact or understanding as aforesaid (entered into or made with such sanction as aforesaid) shall only be entered into or made and shall always be subject to an express condition binding upon the other party or parties thereto that on the occasion of a state of emergency of which the President of India in his discretion shall be the sole judge.

Not to be financed or controlled by a Trust Corporation, Firm or Person.

M. N. State Sales Corporation
Shrianta Pool
P. O. ...

Provided further that where the mortgagee is an institution or a Bank or a Corporation specified in Schedule VII shall not be necessary for any such institution or Bank or Corporation to hold the said certificate of approval the said income tax clearance certificate and the said valid clearance certificate.

Delivery of work done in good order to State Government after detrainment of lease

20. The lessee/lessees shall at the expiration or sooner determination of the said term or any renewal thereof deliver up to the State Government all mines, pits, shaft, inclines, drifts, levels, water-ways, airways and other works now existing or hereafter to be sunk or made on or under the said lands except such as have been abandoned with the sanction of the State Government and in any ordinary and fair course of working all engines, machinery, plant, buildings, structures, other works and conveniences which at the commencement of the said term were upon or under the said lands and all such machinery set up by the lessee/lessees below ground which cannot be removed without causing injury to the mines or works under the said lands (except such of the same as may with the sanction of the State Government have become discarded) and all buildings and structures of bricks or stone erected by the lessee/lessees above ground level in good repair order and condition and fit in all respects for further working of the said mines and the said minerals.

Rights of pre-emption.

21 (a) The State Government shall from time to time and all times during the said term have the right (to be exercised by notice in writing to the lessee/lessees) of pre-emption of the said minerals (and all products thereof) lying in or upon the said lands hereby demised or elsewhere under the control of the lessee/lessees and the lessee/lessees shall with all possible expedition deliver all minerals or products or minerals purchased by the State Government under the power conferred by this provision in the quantities at the times in the manner and at the place specified in the notice exercising the said right.

(b) Should the right of pre-emption conferred by this present provisions be exercised and a vessel chartered to carry the minerals or products thereof procured on behalf of the State Government or the Central Government be detained on demurrage at the port of loading the lessee/lessees shall pay the amount due for demurrage according to the terms of the charter party of such vessel unless the State Government shall be satisfied that the delay is due to causes beyond the control of the lessee/lessees.

(c) The price to be paid for all minerals or products of minerals taken in pre-emption by the State Government in exercise of the right hereby conferred shall be the fair market price prevailing at the time of pre-emption PROVIDED THAT in order to assist in arriving at the said fair market price the lessee/lessees shall if so required furnish to the State Government for the confidential information of the Government particulars of the quantities, descriptions and prices of the said minerals or products thereof sold to other customers and of charges entered into for freight for carriage of the same and shall produce to such officer or officers as may be directed by the State Government original or authenticated copies of contracts and charter parties entered into for the sale or freightage of such minerals or products.

(d) In the event of the existence of a state of war or emergency (of which existence the President of India shall be the sole judge and a Notification to this effect in the Gazette of India shall be conclusive proof) the State Government with the consent of the Central Government shall from time to time and all times during

Sharda Sris Corporation Sharda Poda Properties

Handwritten initials/signature

and the lessee/lessees shall have deposited with it such further amount as the State and Central Governments shall consider fair and reasonable, the State Government shall order the occupier to allow the lessee/lessees to enter the land and to carry out such operations as may be necessary for the purpose of this lease. In assessing the amount of such compensation the State Government shall be guided by the principles of the Land Acquisition Act.

100/11887

3. Where the mining lease related to any mineral not specified in the First Schedule to the Act, it shall be renewable for one period not exceeding the period specified in sub-section (2) of section 5 at the option of the lessee/lessees:

Provided that the State Government may for reasons to be recorded in writing reduce the term applied for.

If the lease is in respect of minerals specified in the First Schedule to the Act, renewal will be subject to the prior approval of the Central Government.

If the lessee/lessees be desirous of taking a renewed lease of the premises hereby demised or of any part or parts of them for a further term from the expiration of the term hereby granted and is otherwise eligible, he/she shall prior to the expiration of the last mentioned term give to the State Government twelve calendar months previous notice in writing and shall pay the rents, rates and royalties hereby reserved and shall observe and perform the several covenants and agreements herein contained and on the part of the lessee/lessees to be observed and performed up to the expiration of the term hereby granted. The State Government on receipt of the application for renewal shall consider it in accordance with rule 23 of the said rules and shall pass orders as it deems fit. If renewal is granted the State Government will at the expense of the lessee/lessees and upon his/their application and delivering to the State Government if required a counter-part thereof exact, to and deliver to the lessee/lessees a renewed lease of the said premises or part thereof for the further term of ten years at such rents, rates and royalties and on such terms and subject to such rents, rates and royalties and on such terms and subject to such covenants and agreements, including this present covenant to renew as shall be in accordance with the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 applicable to Iron Ore (Name of mineral) on the day next following the expiration of the term hereby granted.

Liberty to determine the lease.

4. The lessee/lessees may at any time determine this lease by giving not less than 12 calendar months notice in writing to the State Government or to such officer, or authority as the State Government may specify in this behalf and upon the expiration of such notice provided that the lessee/lessees shall upon such expiration tender and pay all rent, water, rates, royalties, compensation for damages and other money which may then be due and payable under these presents to the lessor or any other person or persons and shall deliver these presents to the State Government then, his/their and the said term and the liberties, powers and privileges hereby granted shall absolutely cease and determine but without prejudice to any right or remedy of the lessor in respect of any breach of any of the covenants or agreements contained in these presents.

4-A. The State Government may on an application made by the lessee permit him to surrender one or more minerals from his lease which is a group of Minerals on the ground that deposits of that mineral have been exhausted or depleted to such an extent that it is no longer possible to work the mineral economically, subject to the condition that the lessee—

- (a) makes an application for such surrender of mineral at least six months before the intended date of surrender; and
- (b) gives an undertaking that he will not cause any hindrance in the working of the mineral so surrendered by any other person who is subsequently granted a Mining Lease for that mineral.

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100/11887
10/11/67

State Govt. Revenue
Shri. S. S. Chhabra
Secretary

Refund of security deposits

5. On such date as the Government may also within 12 calendar months after the date of expiry of this lease or of any renewal thereof the amount of the security deposit paid in respect of this lease and then remaining in deposit with the State Government and not required to be applied to any of the purposes mentioned in these lease shall be refunded to the lessee/lessees. No interest shall run on the security deposit.

PART IX

General Provisions

Obstruction to inspection

1. In case the lessee/lessees or his/their transferee/assignee does/do not allow entry or inspection by any officer authorised by the Central or State Government under Clause (1), (2) or (3) or Sub-rule (1) of Rule 27 of said Rules the State Government shall give notice in writing to the lessee/lessees requiring him/them to show cause within such time as may be specified in the notice why the lease should not be determined and his/their security deposits forfeited; and if the lessee/lessees fails fail to show cause within the aforesaid time to the satisfaction of the State Government, the State Government may determine the lease and forfeit the whole or part of the security deposit.

Penalty in case of default in payment of royalty and breach of covenants

2. If the lessee/lessees or his/their transferee or assignee makes/make any default in payment of rent or water rate or royalty as required by section 9 of the Act or commits a breach of any of the conditions and covenants other than those referred to in covenant (1) above the State Government shall give notice to the lessee/lessees requiring him/them to pay the rent, water rate, royalty or remedy the breach, as the case may be, within sixty days from the date of receipt of the notice and if the rent, water rate and royalty are not paid or the breach is not remedied within such period, the State Government may without prejudice to any proceedings that may be taken against him/them, determine the lease and forfeit the whole or part of the security deposit.

Penalty for repeated breach of covenants

3. In cases of repeated breaches of covenants and agreements by the lessee/lessees for which notice has been given by the State Government in accordance with clauses (1) and (2) above mentioned on earlier occasion, the State Government without giving any further notice, may impose such penalty not exceeding twice the amount of annual dead-rent specified in clause 2 Part V.

Failure to fulfil the terms of lease due to "force majeure"

4. Failure on the part of the lessee/lessees to fulfil any of the terms and conditions of this lease shall not give the Central or State Government any claim against the lessee/lessees or be deemed a breach of this lease, in so far as such failure is considered by the said Government to arise from force majeure, and if through force majeure the fulfilment by the lessee/lessees of any of the terms and conditions of this lease be delayed the period of such delay shall be added to the period fixed by this lease. In this clause the expression "force majeure" means Act of God, war, insurrection, riot, civil commotion, strike, earthquake, tide, storm, tidal wave, flood, lightning, explosion, fire, earthquake and any other happening which the lessee/lessees could not reasonably prevent or control.

Lessee/lessees to remove his/their properties on the expiry of lease

5. The lessee/lessees having first paid and discharged the rents, rates and royalties payable by virtue of these provisions may at the expiration or sooner determination of the said term or within six calendar months thereafter (unless the lease shall be determined under Clause 1 and 2 of this part and in that case at any time not less than three calendar months not more than six calendar months after such determination) take down and remove for his/their own benefit all or any engines, machinery, plant, buildings, structures, tramways railways and other works, erection and con-

Min. Order 11/12/1950
Sharda Poddar
Proprietor

veniences which may have been erected, set-up or placed by the lessee/lessees in or upon the said lands and which the lessee/lessees are not bound to deliver to the State Government under clause 30 of Part VII of this Schedule and which the State Government shall not desire to purchase.

Residual value of property left more than six months after determination of lease.

6. If at the end of six calendar months after the expiration or sooner determination of the said term under the provision contained in Clause 4 of Part VIII of this Schedule become effective there shall remain on or upon the said land any engines, machinery, plant, buildings, structures, stairways, railways and other works, erections and conveniences or other property which are not required by the lessee/lessees in connection with operations in any other lands held by him/them under prospecting licence or mining lease the same shall if not removed by the lessee/lessees within one calendar month after notice in writing requiring their removal has been given to the lessee/lessees by the State Government be deemed to become the property of the State Government and may be sold or disposed of in such manner as the State Government shall deem fit without liability to pay any compensation or to account to the lessee/lessees in respect thereof.

Notice.

7. Every notice by these presents required to be given to the lessee/lessees shall be given in writing to such person resident on the said lands as the lessee/lessees may appoint for the purpose of receiving such notices and if there shall have been no such appointment then every such notice shall be sent to the lessee/lessees by registered post addressed to the lessee/lessees at the address recorded in this lease or at such other address in India as the lessee/lessees may from time to time in writing to the State Government designate for the receipt of notices and every such service shall be deemed to be proper and valid service upon the lessee/lessees and shall not be questioned or challenged by him.

Immunity of State Government from liability to pay compensation.

8. If in any event the orders of the State Government are revised, reviewed or cancelled by the Central Government in pursuance of provisions under Chapter VII of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, the lessee/lessees shall not be entitled to compensation for any loss sustained by the lessee/lessees in exercise of the powers and privileges conferred upon him/them by these presents.

9. For the purpose of stamp duty the anticipated royalty from the demised land is Rs. 10712.50 per year. *per annum security amount.*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF these presents have been executed in the manner hereunder appearing the day and year first above written.

आम प्रदायक राज्य सरकार
विल सं. 81 के अंतर्गत 575 व
प्लॉट सं. 8 पर पंजीकृत किया
गया यह एंजिनियरिंग प्रकल्प सं. 1
विल सं. 33 के अंतर्गत 39 पर
चर्या की गई दिनांक 11.10.85

हय
39 पंजीकृत, भारत
Signed by
for and on behalf of the
Governor
in the presence of

[Handwritten signature and stamp]

W. A. Sharda Saha Corporation
Signed by
for and on behalf of the lessee
in the presence of
Proprietor

Attested
[Signature]
16/1/85

1. Witness *[Signature]*
2. Witness *[Signature]*
(श्री मोरारजी मुजी, वाराह मुवाड की ओर)
Govt. Print, Udaipur.

संज्ञरक्षण सरकार

कार्यालय : खनि अभियन्ता, खान एवं भू विज्ञान विभाग, बीकानेर
कर्मिक संख्या/बीका/एमएल/18/83/5369

दिनांक 16/2/13

श्री/श्रीमती/सर्वश्री प्रारदा सेन को राज उदयपुर को उनकी माताजी के
अपराधों का मोक्षार्थ, अर्थात्
बीकानेर

विषय : एम.एम.डी.आर अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 8ए में किये गये संशोधन अनुसार
खनन पट्टों की अवधि वृद्धि के संबंध में ।प्रसंग : आपकी क्ष में जारीत खनन पट्टा कासे खनिज अपराधों के राज उदयपुर जिला
घान अपराधों के बीकानेर जिला
बीकानेर के संबंध में ।

महोदय,

सुपररीकत विधानमार्गत आपके सूचित किया जाता है कि हाल में एमएमडीआर (संशोधन)
अध्यादेश, 2015 की धारा 8ए का समावेश किया गया है, जो कि खनन पट्टों की समाप्ताधि
से संबंधित है ।आपके पक्ष में जारीत प्रारम्भिक खनन पट्टों की अवधि दिनांक 21-1-2013
तक थी। उक्त अध्यादेश जारी होने की दिनांक को खनन पट्टों का प्रथम/द्वितीय/तृतीय
नवीनीकरण आवेदन पत्र संबंधित था । एमएमडी.आर संशोधन अध्यादेश 2015 की धारा ~~8ए~~
~~(8)~~ / 8 ए(8)के अनुसार उक्त खनन पट्टों की अवधि दिनांक 21-1-2013 तक स्वतः बढ़
गई है ।

अतः संबंधित खनन पट्टों की अवधि स्वतः ही उक्तानुसार संशोधित हुई मानी जाती है ।

भवदीय

खनि अभियन्ता
खान एवं भू विज्ञान विभाग
बीकानेर

कर्मिक संख्या/

प्रतिलिपि : श्रीमान निदेशक, खान एवं भू विज्ञान विभाग राज उदयपुर को उनकी माताजी
सख्या निखानु/बीका/सीसी-7/प.1(1) 18/83 के काम में सूचनाार्थ प्रेषित है ।

भवदीय

खनि अभियन्ता
खान एवं भू विज्ञान विभाग
बीकानेर

राजस्थान सरकार
Government of Rajasthan
 कार्यालय अधीक्षण खनि अभियन्ता,खान एवं भू विज्ञान विभाग बीकानेर वृत्त बीकानेर
Superintending Mining Engineer Mines & Geology Dept. Bikaner
 सी-64 सादुलगंज, बीकानेर
 दूरभाष Phone No. 0151-2226611 Fax - 0151- 2206108
 Email Id - smebikaner@dmg-raj.org

No. SME/BKN/CC-III/M.S/ M.L-18/83 4016 Dated 20-11-17

To :
M/s Sharda Sales Corporation,
R/o Bachhwat Mohalla,
Bikaner.

Subject:- Approval of Mining Scheme with Progressive Mine Closure Plan in respect of your Mining Lease (M.L18/83) for Mineral Ball clay.Red & Yellow Ochre Near village Jaisinghdesar Tehsil Nokha Distt.Bikaner over an area of 129.50 Hects. Submitted under Rule 29 of The Rajasthan Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2017

Sir,

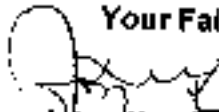
In exercises of the power conferred by Rule 29 of The Rajasthan Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2017, I here by approve the above said Mining Scheme with Progressive Mine Closure plan This approval is subject to the following conditions :-

1. This **Mining Scheme with Progressive Mine Closure plan** is approved without prejudice to any other laws applicable to the mine/area from time to time whether made by the Central Government, State Government or any other authority.
2. It is clarified that the approval of your aforesaid **Mining Scheme with Progressive Mine Closure plan** does not in any way imply the approval of the Government in terms of any other provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulations and Development) Act, 1957 or The Rajasthan Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2017 or any other laws including Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Environment Protection Act, 1986 and the rules made there under.
3. It is further clarified that approval of the **Mining Scheme with Progressive Mine Closure plan** is subject to the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Forest (conservation) Rules, 1981 and other relevant statues, orders and guidelines as may be applicable to the lease from time to time.
4. The **Mining Scheme with Progressive Mine Closure plan** is approved without prejudice to any other order or direction from any court of competent jurisdiction

राजस्थान सरकार
Government of Rajasthan
कार्यालय अधीक्षण स्वनि उभियन्ता,खान एवं भू विज्ञान विभाग बीकानेर वृत्त बीकानेर
Superintending Mining Engineer Mines & Geology Dept. Bikaner
सी-64 मादुसगंज, बीकानेर
दुरग्राह Phone No. 0151-2226611 Fax - 0151- 2206108
Email Id - smebikaner@dmg-raj.org

5. This approval of proposed mining operations and associated activities is restricted to the mining lease area only.
 6. The execution of **Mining Scheme with Progressive Mine Closure plan** shall be subjected to vacation prohibitory orders / notices, if any.
 7. If anything found to be concealed as required by the Mines Act/Rules in the contents of Mining Scheme with Progressive Mine Closure plan and the proposal for rectification has not been made, the approval shall be deemed to have been withdrawn with immediate effect.
 8. At any stage, if it is observed that the information furnished in the document are incorrect or misrepresent facts, the approval of the document shall be revoked with immediate effect.
 9. The lessee/applicant should deposit Financial Assurance to the concerned Mining Engineer/ Assistant Mining Engineer, as required under Rule 29 of The Rajasthan Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2017
- Encl : One Copy of Approved Mining Scheme with Progressive Mine Closure plan Documents

Your Faithfully,


Superintending Mining Engineer,
Bikaner Circle, Bikaner.

Dated:

No.

Copy(not on original) forwarded for kind information to :

1. Additional Director(Mines), Mines & Geology Department, Jodhpur with one copy of approved Mining Scheme including progressive Mine Closure Plan.
2. Mining Engineer, Bikaner with one copy of approved Mining Scheme including progressive Mine Closure Plan.
3. Sh. Kapil Kumar Gupta, RQP, R/o Chhimpo ka Mohalla, G.S. Road, Bikaner.
4. Guard File.

Superintending Mining Engineer,
Bikaner Circle, Bikaner.

This Mining Scheme is approved by the Director of Mines, Bikaner District, Rajasthan under M.C.D.R. 1988 M.C.R. 1969 and M.C.R. 2017 Under M.C.D.R. 1988 M.C.R. 1969 and M.C.R. 2017
20/11

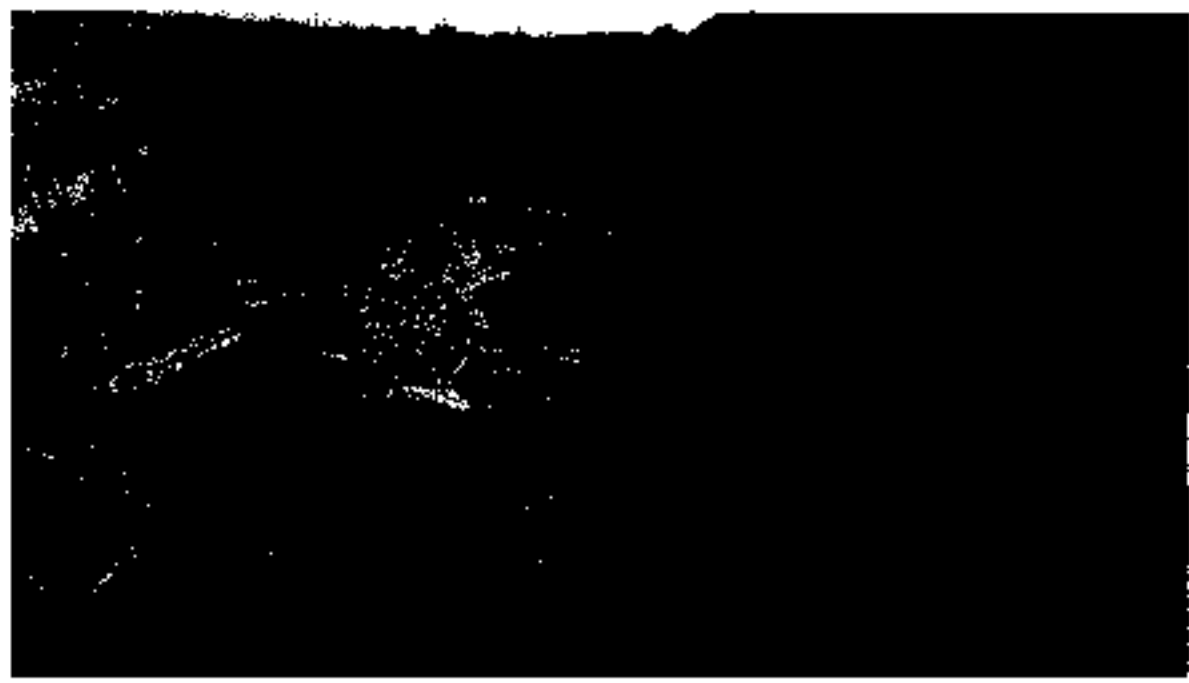
APPROVED



MINING SCHEME INCLUDING PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN (UNDER RULE- 29 OF MMCR 2017)

ML NO: 18/1983(BALL CLAY, RED & YELLOW OCHER)
LEASE AREA - 129.50 HEC.
SCHEME PERIOD (2017-2022)

NEAR VILLAGE: JAISINGHDESAR, TEHSIL - NOKHA,
DISTRICT- BIKANER



LESSEE

M/S SHARDA SALES CORPORATION
POST-BACHHWAWAT MOHALLA BIKANER
DISTRICT- BIKANER

[Signature]
Superintending Mining Engineer
प्रधान सनि प्रविक्त
Mines & Geology Deptt
जान एवं भू-विज्ञान विभाग
Bikaner/बीकानेर

PREPARED BY
KAPIL KUMAR GUPTA
RQP/AJM/350/2014/A

CHIMMPO KA MOHALLA, G.S. ROAD, BIKANER
MOB: 09314185551

No. J-11015/219/2015-IA.II (M)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
IA Division



**1st Floor, Agni Block,
 Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
 Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj,
 New Delhi-110003**

Dated: 20th September, 2019

To,

M/s Sharda Sales Corporation
C/O Smt. Sharda Devi poddar
 Bachhawat Mohalla, Bikaner,
 Rajasthan-334803.

Email: uniclay2014@gmail.com

Subject: Enhancement of production capacity of Ball Clay from 13,587 TPA (ROM) to 1,00,000TPA [94630.17 Ball Clay(ROM), Inter burden 4980.53 TPA, over burden 39251.88 TPA, nil production of Red and Yellow Ochre, (Total excavation including Ball Clay, Over Burden, Inter Burden, Top Soil etc 138862.580TPA)] of Jai Singhdesar Ball Clay, Red and Yellow Ochre mine of M/s Sharda Sales Corporation. The mine is located at village Jai Singhdesar, Tehsil Nokha, District Bikaner, Rajasthan (M.L. No 18/83, Area: 129.50ha) - Terms of Reference regarding.

The proposal of M/s Sharda Sales Corporation is for enhancement of production capacity of Ball Clay from 13,587 TPA (ROM) to 1, 00,000TPA [94630.17 Ball Clay(ROM), Inter burden 4980.53 TPA, over burden 39251.88 TPA, nil production of Red and Yellow Ochre, (Total excavation including Ball Clay, Over Burden, Inter Burden, Top Soil etc 138862.580TPA)] from the mining lease area of 129.5ha. The mine is located at village Jai Singhdesar, Tehsil Nokha, District Bikaner, Rajasthan. The mining lease area falls between the latitudes of 27°41'26.22"N to 27°42'25.83"N and longitudes of 73°8'38.2"E to 73°9'8.45"E on the Survey of India Toposheet No. 45 E/2.

2. The said project/activity is covered under category 'A' of item '1(A) of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 as amended, and requires prior EC from the MoEF & CC based on the appraisal by Expert Appraisal Committee.

3. The proposal was received online and accordingly was considered by the EAC in its meeting held during May 29, 2017. The EAC deferred the proposal and sought additional information. PP vide letter dated 14.08.2017 had submitted the requisite information and accordingly the same was appraised in the EAC in its meeting held during September 19-20, 2017 wherein the Committee deliberated on the proposal and noted that the proposal does not seem to violate EIA Notification, 1994 and 2006; however, the Supreme Court has now come up with a judgment in the matter of Common Cause Vs Union of India wherein expression of expansion has been interpreted. Hence, Ministry may further examine the matter. Further the matter was examined in the Ministry and noted that as per the past production submitted by the PP it was observed that since 1991 the unit has operated till 2012 and it is closed since 2012 and as production details indicate that no mining was carried out in 1993-94; however, in 1992-93 Project Proponent produced 11818MT and 13587 M.T in 1991-92, Hence as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment dated 02.08.2017 in the matter of Common Cause Vs union of India the base year of expansion becomes 1992-93 i.e. 11818 M.T and PP exceeds the production of 11818M.T in 2009-10; 2010-11,2011-12,(up to 31.12.2012) hence the instant case covered under the Supreme court Judgment dated 02.08.2017.

4. Further PP vide letter dated 24.05.2018 submitted that PP is not falling under violation but subsequently PP vide letter dated 14.11.2018 admitted that it is falling under violation. Accordingly as it was ascertained as a violation proposal & PP has applied well before the violation notification, the same was forwarded to the EAC(Violation) sector with the approval of the Competent Authority. Accordingly the above proposal was considered in the 21st EAC(Violation) meeting held during 15-16 April, 2019 as per the provisions of Ministry's notification S.O.804(E) dated 14th March, 2017.

5. PP submitted that the total mining lease area of 129.5 Ha has total government land out of which 52.8ha is Govt. revenue waste land, 76.7ha is Private Land. PP reported that there is no forest land involved in the proposed mine lease area. The mining lease was granted in favour of M/s Sharda Sales Corporation, Proprietor, Smt. Sharda Devi Poddar for minerals Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre for a period of 20 years near village Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil Nokha, District Bikaner vide order no. F-1(82)/Khan/Gr.2/84 dated 02.02.85. The mining lease agreement was executed on 27.06.1985 and registered on 11.10.85. The mining lease was cancelled by the Directorate of Mines & Geology vide its order dated 10.07.2001 and the possession of lease area was taken back by the State Government on 18.7.2001. Later on, the PP filed a revision petition to the Central Government against the order dated 10.7.2001 and the Central government quashed the order dated 10.07.2001 and remanded the case to the State Govt. with a condition that the PP would deposit all the outstanding dues to the State Govt. within a period of 60 days. But the party did not deposit the amount within 60 days period. In between, the PP applied for the first renewal on 25.11.2004. The renewal application was rejected vide DMG order dated 24.7.2006 and the party

filed S.B.C. writ petition to the Honorable Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur in which an order was passed by the Court on 03.12.2007 setting aside the impugned order dated 24.07.06 of DMG. It added that the period of the mining lease granted in favour of the petitioner shall stand extended equal to the period the petitioner did not remain in possession of the lease area on account of cancellation of the lease and taking back of the possession thereof from 18.7.2001 to 10.10.2005. The order also added that the extended period shall commence from the date, the possession of the area is handed over to the petitioner. The possession of the lease area was handed over to the party on 28.07.2008 and the DMG passed an order on 02.08.2008 that in compliance of the order of Honorable High Court, the period of mining lease is being extended by a period of 4 years 5 months 24 days with effect from 28.07.2008. This order was subject to the final decision of the DBC special appeal which has been filed in the Hon'ble High Court, Jodhpur. Thus, the aforesaid mining lease period was extended by a period of 4 years 5 months 24 days with effect from 28.07.2008. According to Section 8A (6) of MMR, amendment act, 2015 the validity of mining lease has been extended up to 21.1.2043(order No. 18/ Dated 16.02.2015 issued by the DMG, Govt. of Rajasthan).

6. The Mining Plan including Progressive Mine closure Plan with the production capacity of 1,00,000TPA of Ball Clay cum Red and yellow Ochre has been approved by the Superintending Mining Engineer, Bikaner circle, Bikaner vide letter no. SME/BKN/CC/2012/2966, dated 10.07.2012. After the expiry of the Mining Plan including Progressive Mine Closure Plan period, another Mining Scheme including Progressive Mine Closure Plan covering the period 2017 to 2022 for production capacity of 1,00,000 TPA of Ball Clay cum Red and Yellow Ochre has been approved by the Superintending Mining Engineer, Bikaner Circle, Bikaner, vide letter no. SME/BKN/CC-111/M.S./M.L.-18/83-4016, dated 20.11.2017. According to that the method of mining shall be Semi Mechanized opencast mining using hydraulic shovels. The overburden will be dumped within the mine lease area with an extent of 0.99ha. The over burden will be filled back in the mined out area. The height and width of the benches will be maintained at 6.0m and 6.0m, respectively. The ultimate depth of the pit will be 19.0m from the surface. The ultimate pit slope will be 80°. The ground water table varies from 95-100 m BGL i.e. 272 mRL and mining will reach up to 20 m i.e up to 193 mRL. Hence, during proposed mining ground water table will not be intersected. At the end of mine life, the pit area of 11.210 Ha is proposed to be converted in water storage. At the end of mine life, out of total mine lease area; 18.520ha is for plantation, 0.99 is for waste Dump which will be covered with the plantation. At the end of mine life, 18.520 Ha land inside the M.L. area is proposed to be brought under plantation. The proposed area to be reclaimed by back-filling is 2.24 Ha. PP reported that 1,01,059 m³ of overburden will be generated (overburden to ore ratio of 0.2:1) during first five years and accordingly, the overburden till the end of life of mine will be 398620 m³ which would be stacked separately and used for backfilling.

7. PP reported that there is no Wildlife Sanctuary, National park, Biosphere reserves, Wildlife Corridors, reserved & Protected Forest etc. within 10Km radius. In support of this PP submitted the copy of letter no F()/Survey/2016-17/7954 dated 10.11.2016 issued by the Dy.Conservator of Forest, Bikaner. PP also submitted the list of authenticated fauna has been obtained from the office of Dy.Conservator of Forest, Bikaner vide letter no F()/Survey /2016-17/7889 dated 9.11.2016 and as per the list it was noted one Schedule-I species namely Chinkara is present in core and buffer zone. A Conservation plan has been prepared and submitted to the Dy. Conservator of Forest, Bikaner and same was acknowledged vide letter no F()/Survey/2016-17/2424 dated 20.04.2017.

8. PP has reported that total water requirement will be 6.0 KLD, comprising 1.0 KLD for Dust Suppression, 1.5 KLD for Drinking and 3.5 KLD for Green belt. The water will be sourced from mine pit except 1.5 KLD drinking water. The estimated cost of the project and environment management plan is ₹2 Crore and ₹8.1 Lakh respectively.

9. Public hearing for the project was conducted on 29.9.2016 at Atal Seva Kendra (Gram Panchayat Bhawan), Gram Panchayat Jaisinghdesar, Magra, Tehsil Nokha, District Bikaner under the chairmanship of Additional District Collector (Administration), Bikaner and in presence of Regional Officer, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Minutes of 18th EAC Meeting held during May 29-30, 2017 Page 11 of 74 Bikaner.

10. PP submitted the past production details vide letter no क्रमांक संग / वीका / खज : /17 -18 dated nil authenticated by Mining Engineer, Department of Mines and Geology, Bikaner, Govt. of Rajasthan. PP also submitted an undertaking by the way of affidavit(AA 373820) dated 29 May, 2019 to comply with all the statutory requirements and judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated the 2nd August, 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 114 of 2014 in the matter of Common Cause versus Union of India and Ors."

11. The EAC, after detailed deliberations on the proposal in terms of the provisions of the MoEF&CC Notification S.O. 804 (E) dated 14th March, 2017, confirmed the case to be of violation of the EIA Notification, 2006 and **recommended** for prescribing Standard Term of Reference along with the Specific Term of Reference as stipulated at SL No 12 A, for undertaking EIA and preparation of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for **"Enhancement of production capacity of Ball Clay from 13,587 TPA (ROM) to 1, 00,000TPA [94630.17 Ball Clay(ROM), Inter burden 4980.53 TPA, over burden 39251.88 TPA, nil production of Red and Yellow Ochre, (Total excavation including Ball Clay, Over Burden, Inter Burden, Top Soil etc 138862.580TPA)]** from the mining lease area of 129.5ha. The mine is located at village Jai Singhdesar, Tehsil Nokha, District Bikaner, Rajasthan by M/s Sharda Sales Corporation".

12. The matter was examined in the Ministry and the undersigned is directed to say that the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change after accepting the recommendation of EAC, hereby accord Specific & Standard Term of Reference (ToR) as recommended by EAC (Violation) and in pursuant to Ministry's O.M. No. 3-50/2017-IA.III (Pt.) dated 30.05.2018, Z-11013/49/2018-IA. II (M) dated 18.06.2018 and 21-103/2015-IA.III dated 02.11.2018 for the above mentioned project. Accordingly, the Project Proponent is requested to prepare and submit Final EIA/EMP report based on the prescribed ToR which is as under:

A) Specific Term of Reference

1. The State Government/SPCB to take action against the project proponent under the provisions of section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and further no consent to operate to be issued till the project is granted EC.
2. The project proponent shall be required to submit a bank guarantee equivalent to the amount of remediation plan and natural and community resource augmentation plan with the SPCB prior to the grant of EC. The quantum shall be recommended by the EAC and finalized by the regulatory authority. The bank guarantee shall be released after successful implementation of the EMP, followed by recommendations of the EAC and approval of the regulatory authority.
3. Assessment of ecological damage with respect to air, water, land and other environmental attributes. The collection and analysis of data shall be done by an environmental laboratory duly notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, or an environmental laboratory accredited by NABL, or a laboratory of a Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) institution working in the field of environment.
4. Preparation of EMP comprising remediation plan and natural and community resource augmentation plan corresponding to the ecological damage assessed and economic benefits derived due to violation.
5. The remediation plan and the natural and community resource augmentation plan to be prepared as an independent chapter in the EIA report by the accredited consultants.
6. One season base line data of all the environmental attributes shall be collected and incorporated in EIA/EMP report.
7. Public Hearing (PH) has been conducted on dated 29.09.2017 for the 1,00,000 TPA of production capacity covering all the issues, committee felt that one time PH as per the order of Hon'ble High Court of Madras has already taken care and hence repeat PH is not required.

issues, to take further necessary action for obtaining environmental clearance in accordance with the procedure prescribed under the EIA Notification, 2006 and S.O. 804 (E) dated 14.03.2017.

Yours faithfully,


(Sundeep)

Director/Scientist 'F'

Copy to:

- 1). **The Secretary**, Ministry of Mines, Government of India, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
- 2). **The Secretary**, Department of Mines & Geology, Government of Rajasthan, Secretariat, Jaipur
- 3). **The Secretary**, Department of Environment, Government of Rajasthan, Secretariat, Jaipur
- 4). **The Secretary**, Department of Forest, Government of Rajasthan, Secretariat, Jaipur
- 5). **The Chief Wildlife Warden** of the State Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur
- 6). **The Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests**, Regional Office(CZ), Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Kendriya Bhawan, Sector-H, Aliganj, Lucknow
- 7). **The Chairman**, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032.
- 8). **The Chairman**, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, 4, Institutional area, Jhalana, Doongri, Jaipur
- 9). **The Member Secretary**, Central Ground Water Authority, 18/11, Jam Nagar House, Man Singh Road, New Delhi-110011.
- 10). **The Controller General**, Indian Bureau of Mines, Indira Bhavan, Civil Lines, Nagpur-440 001.
- 11). **The District Collector**, District-Pali, Rajasthan.
- 12). **Guard File**
- 13). **MoEF&CC website**


(Sundeep)

Director/Scientist 'F'

Govt. of Rajasthan

Office of the Mining Engineer, Mines & Geology Department, Bikaner

E-mail : me.bikaner@rajasthan.gov.in

Telephone : 0151-2226613

S.No. ME/BKN/Demand/2017-18/ML/18/1983/ 218

Dated: 15/1/18

To

M/s. Sharda sales Corporation
Bachawaton Ka Mohalla,
Bikaner, Rajasthan


Subject - Details/ demand in pursuance of the Supreme Court Judgment dated 02.08.2017 in the matter of Common Cause V/s Union of India & Ors (W.P.C. No. 114/2014) for illegal/excess mining and production records related to Jaisinghdesar Ball Clay, Red and Yellow Ochre Mine (M.L. No. 18/1983, Area 129.50 Hect.) owned by M/s Sharda Sales Corporation, Bikaner situated near village Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil - Nokha, Distt- Bikaner(Rajasthan).

Reference- Your Letter no. J-11015/219/2015-1A.II(M), dated 03-01-2018 addressed to M/s Sharda Sales Corporation, Bikaner (Rajasthan)

Sir,

It is hereby certified that no demand in respect of the above mentioned mine for illegal/excess mining have been made/are pending (Enclosed annexure -1).

A record of the past production of the minerals done at the mine is enclosed herewith as annexure-2


Mining Engineer
Mines & Geology Department
Bikaner

राजस्थान सरकार

कार्यालय खनि अभियन्ता, खान एवं भू-विज्ञान विभाग, बीकानेर

क्रमांक: खअ/बीका/संग/17-18/

दिनांक:

मैसर्स शारदा सेल्स कॉर्पोरेशन M.L. No. 18/1983,
निकटग्राम जयसिंहदेसर मगरा,
तहसील नोखा, जिला बीकानेर।

विषय : खनिज बाल क्ले के उत्पादन समकों के सत्यापन बाबत।

प्रसंग :- आपका पत्र दिनांक 08.01.2018

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत लेख है कि मैसर्स शारदा सेल्स कॉर्पोरेशन निकटग्राम जयसिंहदेसर मगरा, तहसील नोखा, जिला बीकानेर एम.एल. नं. 18/1983 खनिज बाल क्ले का दिनांक 11.10.1991 से 31.03.2017 तक जो उत्पादन किया है, उसका विवरण निम्नानुसार है, जो आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

क्र.सं.	अवधि	उत्पादन (M.T. में)
1.	11.10.1991 से 10.10.1992 तक	13587.000
2.	11.10.1992 से 10.10.1993 तक	11818.000
3.	11.10.1993 से 10.10.1994 तक	Nil
4.	11.10.1994 से 10.10.1995 तक	Nil
5.	11.10.1995 से 10.10.1996 तक	Nil
6.	11.10.1996 से 10.10.1997 तक	Nil
7.	11.10.1997 से 10.10.1998 तक	Nil
8.	11.10.1998 से 10.10.1999 तक	Nil
9.	11.10.1999 से 10.10.2000 तक	Nil
10.	11.10.2000 से 18.07.2001 तक	Nil
11.	19.07.2001 से 27.07.2008 तक	Lease area was in possession with State Govt.
12.	28.07.2008 से 27.07.2009 तक	7066.637
13.	28.07.2009 से 27.07.2010 तक	13182.000
14.	28.07.2010 से 27.07.2011 तक	13152.000
15.	28.07.2011 से 27.07.2012 तक	13450.000
16.	28.07.2012 से 31.12.2012 तक	13450.000
17.	01.01.2013 से 31.03.2013 तक	Nil
18.	01.04.2013 से 31.03.2014 तक	Nil
19.	01.04.2014 से 31.03.2015 तक	Nil
20.	01.04.2015 से 31.03.2016 तक	Nil
21.	01.04.2016 से 31.03.2017 तक	Nil

खनि अभियन्ता
खान एवं भू-विज्ञान विभाग,
बीकानेर



Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board

4, Institutional Area, Jhalana Doongari, Jaipur-302 004
 Phone: 2711283, 2711329, 2700601 Fax: 2710647, 2709980, 2704578
 website: www.rpcb.nic.in

Registered

No.F(Mines)/Bikaner(Nokha)/1(1)/2008-2009 **6251**

Order No 2008-2009/Mines/19

Despatch Date: 2/2/09

M/s Sharda Sales Corporation

Bachhawat Mohalla, Bikaner

District :Bikaner

Phone :2548776

Sub: Grant of Consent to Operate under section 21(4) of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for your **Major Mineral Mine** at near Village-Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil-Nokha, District- **Bikaner (M.L.No.-18/83)**.

Ref: (i) Your application dated 06/01/2009

(ii) Received on 06/01/2009

Sir,

In view of the details submitted vide your above referred application/ documents, the **Consent to Operate** under section 21(4) of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act,1981 is hereby granted for carrying mining activities. This consent is subject to the following stipulations:-

- 1 That this consent is being granted in favour of **M/s. Sharda Sales Corporation**, a Mine of **Major Mineral** having **M.L.No.-18/83** in an area measuring **129.50 Hectares** at/near Village-Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil-Nokha District-Bikaner.
- 2 That this consent is valid for a period from **27/01/2009** to **31/12/2009**
- 3 That this consent is valid for following mining activities :-

Mineral	Permitted Mining Capacity
1 BALL CLAY	13587 TONNES/ANNUM

- 4 That you shall achieve following standards in ambient air in mine area / mining activities

Pollutant	Standards for Ambient Air	Standards for mining activity
SPM	500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	SPM = 600 $\mu\text{g}/\text{M}^3$ (To be measured between 3 to 10 meters from mining activity)
SO ₂	120 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
NO _x	120 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
CO	5000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	

- 5 That your mining will not intersect the Ground Water Table during the consent period and the permission from the Central Ground Water Authority shall be obtained for intersection of Ground Water Table/ abstraction of ground water, if any and submit a copy of the same to the Board.
- 6 That this **Consent to Operate** is for mining of product as mentioned above in **M.L.No.-18/83** and a separate **Consent to Operate** is required to be taken for Mineral Separation Plant/process if any and for any addition/ modification/ alteration or change in process.



Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board

4, Institutional Area, Jhalana Doongari, Jaipur-302 004
Phone: 2711263, 2711329, 2700601 Fax: 2710647, 2709980, 2704578
website: www.rpcb.nic.in

Registered

No.F(Mines)/Bikaner(Nokha)/1(1)/2008-2009

Order No 2008-2009/Mines/19


Despatch Date:

- 7 That in case, the production exceeds 13587 Tonnes/Annum of Ball Clay then mining operations shall be stopped forthwith and as per EIA Notification,2006, environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India, and then the consent from the State Board shall be obtained before resuming the mining operations
- 8 That the lessee shall develop plantation in atleast 33% of the total lease area to maintain ambient air quality around the mine and the Action Plan for plantation submitted by you, shall be implemented.
- 9 That the Mining Unit shall maintain zero discharge status from the premises. No trade effluent shall be discharged inside/outside Mine premises.
- 10 That all other general conditions (1 to 25) enclosed as **Annexure** shall be strictly complied with.
- 11 That this Consent is subject to the conditions as stated above and general conditions as stated in Annexure. Further, the mining unit will comply with the provisions of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and any such conditions as may be specified from time to time by the State Board under the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

This bears approval of the competent authority.

Encl: As Above

Yours sincerely


Group Incharge-Mines

Copy To:-

- 1 Director, Department of Mines & Geology, Government of Rajasthan, Udaipur.
- 2 Regional Officer, Regional Office, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Bikaner-with the advice to inspect the mine and submit the inspection report within two months from the date of issue of this consent letter.
- 3 Mining Engineer, Department of Mines & Geology, Government of Rajasthan, Bikaner
- 4 Incharge, NIC/Registrar, Registry Cell, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur
- 5 Master File, Consent to Operate, Group Mine, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur

Group Incharge-Mines



Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board

4, Institutional Area, Jhalana Doongari, Jaipur-302 004

Phone: 0141-5159600,5159695 Fax: 0141-5159697

website: www.rpcb.nic.in

Registered

File No F(Mines)/Bikaner(Nokha)/1(1)/2008-2009/ 5230

Order No 2009-2010/Mines/431

Date: 5/2/2010

M/s Sharda Sales Corporation

Bachhawat Mohalla, Bikaner

District : Bikaner

Phone :2548776

Sub: Grant of Consent to Operate under section 21(4) of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for your Major Mineral Mine at near Village-Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil-Nokha, District- Bikaner (M.L.No.-18/83).

Ref: (i) Your application dated 06/10/2009

(ii) Received on 18/01/2010

Sir,

In view of the details submitted vide your above referred application/ documents, the Consent to Operate under section 21(4) of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act,1981 is hereby granted for carrying mining activities. This consent is subject to the following stipulations:-

- 1 That this consent is being granted in favour of M/s. Sharda Sales Corporation, a Mine of Major Mineral having M.L.No.-18/83 in an area measuring 129.50 Hectares at/near Village-Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil-Nokha, District-Bikaner.
- 2 That this consent is valid for a period from 01/01/2010 to 31/12/2012
- 3 That this consent is valid for following mining activities :-

Mineral	Permitted Mining Capacity
1 BALL CLAY	13,587.00 TONNES/ANNUM

- 4 That you shall achieve following standards in ambient air in mine area / mining activities.

Pollutant	Standards for Ambient Air	Standards for mining
SPM	500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{M}^3$	SPM = 600 $\mu\text{g}/\text{M}^3$ (To be measured between 3 to 10 meters from mining activity)
SO ₂	120 $\mu\text{g}/\text{M}^3$	
NO _x	120 $\mu\text{g}/\text{M}^3$	
CO	5000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{M}^3$	

- 5 That your mining will not intersect the Ground Water Table during the consent period and the permission from the Central Ground Water Authority shall be obtained for intersection of Ground Water Table/ abstraction of ground water, if any and submit a copy of the same to the Board.



Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board

4, Institutional Area, Jhalana Doongari, Jaipur-302 004

Phone: 0141-5159600,5159695 Fax: 0141-5159697

website: www.rpcb.nic.in

Registered

File No F(Mines)/Bikaner(Nokha)/1(1)/2008-2009/

Order No 2009-2010/Mines/431


Date:

- 6 That this Consent to Operate is for mining of product as mentioned above in M.L.No.-18/83 and a separate Consent to Operate is required to be taken for Mineral Separation Plant/process if any and for any addition/ modification/ alteration or change in process.
- 7 That the Mining Unit shall maintain zero discharge status from the premises. No trade effluent shall be discharged inside/outside Mine premises.
- 8 That the lessee shall develop plantation in atleast 33% of the total lease area to maintain ambient air quality around the mine and the Action Plan for plantation submitted by you, shall be implemented.
- 9 That in case, the production exceeds 13,587 Tonnes/Annum then mining operations shall be stopped forthwith and as per EIA Notification, 2006, Environmental Clearance from the competent authority and the consent from the State Board shall be obtained before resuming the mining operations.
- 10 That all other general conditions (1 to 26) enclosed as Annexure shall be strictly complied with.
- 11 That this Consent is subject to the conditions as stated above and general conditions as stated in Annexure. Further, the mining unit will comply with the provisions of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and any such conditions as may be specified from time to time by the State Board under the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

This bears approval of the competent authority.

Encl: As Above

Yours sincerely


Group Incharge-Mines

Copy To:-

- 1 Director, Department of Mines & Geology, Government of Rajasthan, Udaipur..
- 2 Mining Engineer, Department of Mines & Geology, Government of Rajasthan, Bikaner.
- 3 Regional Officer, Regional Office, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Bikaner- please ensure compliance of Consent Conditions.
- 4 Master File, Consent to Operate, Group Mine, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur.

Group Incharge-Mines

**DAIYA TIWARI & SONI***Chartered Accountants*

Branch: Rani Bazar, Bikaner

C-9, Shiv Mandir Circle, Shiv Valley, Bikaner-334001

Phone No. - 0151 - 2525575 Fax No. 0151-2203184

Email - dts.incometax@gmail.com

Mobile No. 9829217675, 9414137754, 9829217879

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that *M/s Sharda Sales Corporation* is having its head office at Jai Bhawan, Rani Bazar, Bikaner-334001. It is assessed to income tax vide PAN No.: ABQFS5232H. The Firm has booked Qty of Ball clay Excavation, Gross Profit and Net Profit pertaining to Mining Activity for the Period 2008-09 to 2012-13 (financial years) are as under-

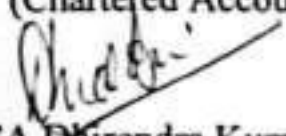
Financial year	Ball Clay Excavation (In Tonne)	Gross Profit/(Loss) (Rs.)	Net Profit/(Loss) (Rs.)
2008-09	7,066.637	(28,889.91)	-
2009-10	13,182.200	98,058.00	(31,701)
2010-11	13,152.000	2,56,729.96	26,729.96
2011-12	13,450.000	7,55,045.60	1,80,045.60
2012-13	13,450.000	9,67,466.58	2,95,466.58
Total	60,300.837	20,48,410.23	4,70,541.14

The above information verified from books of accounts and other records Produced before us for our verification.

Place - Bikaner

Date: 05/02/2022

UDIN: 22074866AAOQB3933

For Daiya Tiwari and Soni
(Chartered Accountants)

CA Dharendra Kumar Soni
(Partner)

FRN: 004268C

Membership no: 074866



Date:-20/12/2019

TEST REPORT

Report No.:- **W/3307**

Proponent Name :- M/s Sharda Sales Corporation

District :- Bikaner

Location:- Near village- Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha

M.L.No. :- 18/1883

Lease Area :- 129.5 Hect.

Type of Unit :- Mine

Date of Sample Collection :- 15/12/2019

Date of Receipt :- 16/12/2019

Date of Sample Test :- 16/12/2019 to 20/12/2019

Sample Collected by :- Dhanusha & Team

Type of Sample :- Ground Water

Testing Protocol :- Bureau of Indian Standard

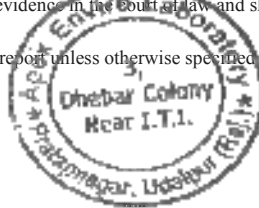
RESULTS

S. No	Parameter	Observed value	Acceptable Limit as per IS 10500: 2012	Permissible limits as per IS 10500: 2012	Test Methods
1	pH	7.0	6.5 to 8.5	-	IS-3025 (Part-11): 1983 (RA2002)
2	Turbidity (NTU)	-	1	5	IS-3025 (Part-10): 1984 (RA2002)
3	Conductivity at 25°C (µs/cm)	2800	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-14): 1984 (RA2013)
4	Total Hardness (CaCO ₃) (mg/l)	440	200	600	IS-3025 (Part-21): 1983 (RA2009)
5	Chlorides as Cl (mg/l)	580	250	1000	IS-3025 (Part-32): 1988 (RA2003)
6	Total dissolved solids (mg/l)	1638	500	2000	IS-3025 (Part-16): 1984 (RA2006)
7	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	-	IS-3025 (Part-5): 1983 (RA2002)
8	Sulphates as SO ₄ (mg/l)	216	200	400	IS-3025 (Part-24): 1986 (RA2003)
9	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	280	200	600	IS-3025 (Part-23): 1986 (RA2006)
10	Fluoride as F (mg/l)	1.00	1	1.5	IS-3025 (Part-60): 2008 Clause. 5
11	Nitrates as NO ₃ (mg/l)	79	45	45	IS-3025 (Part-34): 1988 (RA2003)
12	Magnesium as mg (mg/l)	45.6	30	100	IS-3025 (Part-46): 1994 (RA2003)
13	Calcium as Ca (mg/l)	100	75	200	IS-3025 (Part-40): 1991 (RA2003)
14	Sodium as Na (mg/l)	440	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-45): 1993 (RA2003)
15	Potassium as K (mg/l)	6.4	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-45): 1993 (RA2003)

Note: -

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(Tested By)



K.L. Agrawal
Technical Manager





Date:-20/12/2019

TEST REPORT

Report No.:- **W/3308**

Proponent Name :- M/s Sharda Sales Corporation

District :- Bikaner

Location:- Near village- Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha

M.L.No. :- 18/1883

Lease Area :- 129.5 Hect.

Type of Unit :- Mine

Date of Sample Collection :- 15/12/2019

Date of Receipt :- 16/12/2019

Date of Sample Test :- 16/12/2019 to 20/12/2019

Sample Collected by :- Dhanusha & Team

Type of Sample :- Ground Water

Testing Protocol :- Bureau of Indian Standard

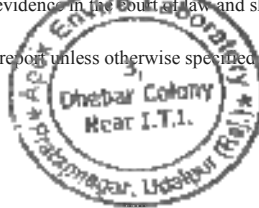
RESULTS

S. No	Parameter	Observed value	Acceptable Limit as per IS 10500: 2012	Permissible limits as per IS 10500: 2012	Test Methods
1	pH	7.9	6.5 to 8.5	-	IS-3025 (Part-11): 1983 (RA2002)
2	Turbidity (NTU)	-	1	5	IS-3025 (Part-10): 1984 (RA2002)
3	Conductivity at 25°C (µs/cm)	2060	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-14): 1984 (RA2013)
4	Total Hardness (CaCO ₃) (mg/l)	350	200	600	IS-3025 (Part-21): 1983 (RA2009)
5	Chlorides as Cl (mg/l)	390	250	1000	IS-3025 (Part-32): 1988 (RA2003)
6	Total dissolved solids (mg/l)	1192	500	2000	IS-3025 (Part-16): 1984 (RA2006)
7	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	-	IS-3025 (Part-5): 1983 (RA2002)
8	Sulphates as SO ₄ (mg/l)	164	200	400	IS-3025 (Part-24): 1986 (RA2003)
9	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	260	200	600	IS-3025 (Part-23): 1986 (RA2006)
10	Fluoride as F (mg/l)	0.80	1	1.5	IS-3025 (Part-60): 2008 Clause. 5
11	Nitrates as NO ₃ (mg/l)	42	45	45	IS-3025 (Part-34): 1988 (RA2003)
12	Magnesium as mg (mg/l)	38.4	30	100	IS-3025 (Part-46): 1994 (RA2003)
13	Calcium as Ca (mg/l)	76	75	200	IS-3025 (Part-40): 1991 (RA2003)
14	Sodium as Na (mg/l)	315	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-45): 1993 (RA2003)
15	Potassium as K (mg/l)	8	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-45): 1993 (RA2003)

Note: -

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(Tested By)



K.L. Agrawal
Technical Manager





Date:-20/12/2019

TEST REPORT

Report No.:- **W/3309**

Proponent Name :- M/s Sharda Sales Corporation

District :- Bikaner

Location:- Near village- Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha

M.L.No. :- 18/1883

Lease Area :- 129.5 Hect.

Type of Unit :- Mine

Date of Sample Collection :- 15/12/2019

Date of Receipt :- 16/12/2019

Date of Sample Test :- 16/12/2019 to 20/12/2019

Sample Collected by :- Dhanusha & Team

Type of Sample :- Ground Water

Testing Protocol :- Bureau of Indian Standard

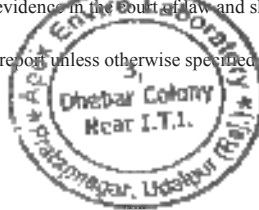
RESULTS

S. No	Parameter	Observed value	Acceptable Limit as per IS 10500: 2012	Permissible limits as per IS 10500: 2012	Test Methods
1	pH	8.0	6.5 to 8.5	-	IS-3025 (Part-11): 1983 (RA2002)
2	Turbidity (NTU)	310.00	1	5	IS-3025 (Part-10): 1984 (RA2002)
3	Conductivity at 25°C (µs/cm)	1980	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-14): 1984 (RA2013)
4	Total Hardness (CaCO ₃) (mg/l)	310	200	600	IS-3025 (Part-21): 1983 (RA2009)
5	Chlorides as Cl (mg/l)	385	250	1000	IS-3025 (Part-32): 1988 (RA2003)
6	Total dissolved solids (mg/l)	1148	500	2000	IS-3025 (Part-16): 1984 (RA2006)
7	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	-	IS-3025 (Part-5): 1983 (RA2002)
8	Sulphates as SO ₄ (mg/l)	154	200	400	IS-3025 (Part-24): 1986 (RA2003)
9	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	280	200	600	IS-3025 (Part-23): 1986 (RA2006)
10	Fluoride as F (mg/l)	1.10	1	1.5	IS-3025 (Part-60): 2008 Clause. 5
11	Nitrates as NO ₃ (mg/l)	12	45	45	IS-3025 (Part-34): 1988 (RA2003)
12	Magnesium as mg (mg/l)	26.4	30	100	IS-3025 (Part-46): 1994 (RA2003)
13	Calcium as Ca (mg/l)	80	75	200	IS-3025 (Part-40): 1991 (RA2003)
14	Sodium as Na (mg/l)	315	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-45): 1993 (RA2003)
15	Potassium as K (mg/l)	4.5	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-45): 1993 (RA2003)

Note: -

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(Tested By)



K.L. Agrawal
Technical Manager





Date:-20/12/2019

TEST REPORT

Report No.:- **W/3310**

Proponent Name :- M/s Sharda Sales Corporation

District :- Bikaner

Location:- Near village- Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha

M.L.No. :- 18/1883

Lease Area :- 129.5 Hect.

Type of Unit :- Mine

Date of Sample Collection :- 15/12/2019

Date of Receipt :- 16/12/2019

Date of Sample Test :- 16/12/2019 to 20/12/2019

Sample Collected by :- Dhanusha & Team

Type of Sample :- Ground Water

Testing Protocol :- Bureau of Indian Standard

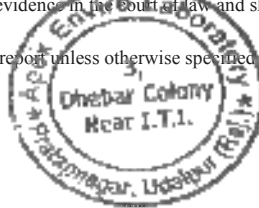
RESULTS

S. No	Parameter	Observed value	Acceptable Limit as per IS 10500: 2012	Permissible limits as per IS 10500: 2012	Test Methods
1	pH	7.7	6.5 to 8.5	-	IS-3025 (Part-11): 1983 (RA2002)
2	Turbidity (NTU)	-	1	5	IS-3025 (Part-10): 1984 (RA2002)
3	Conductivity at 25°C (µs/cm)	2240	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-14): 1984 (RA2013)
4	Total Hardness (CaCO ₃) (mg/l)	400	200	600	IS-3025 (Part-21): 1983 (RA2009)
5	Chlorides as Cl (mg/l)	430	250	1000	IS-3025 (Part-32): 1988 (RA2003)
6	Total dissolved solids (mg/l)	1310	500	2000	IS-3025 (Part-16): 1984 (RA2006)
7	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	-	IS-3025 (Part-5): 1983 (RA2002)
8	Sulphates as SO ₄ (mg/l)	162	200	400	IS-3025 (Part-24): 1986 (RA2003)
9	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	260	200	600	IS-3025 (Part-23): 1986 (RA2006)
10	Fluoride as F (mg/l)	0.80	1	1.5	IS-3025 (Part-60): 2008 Clause. 5
11	Nitrates as NO ₃ (mg/l)	95	45	45	IS-3025 (Part-34): 1988 (RA2003)
12	Magnesium as mg (mg/l)	45.6	30	100	IS-3025 (Part-46): 1994 (RA2003)
13	Calcium as Ca (mg/l)	84	75	200	IS-3025 (Part-40): 1991 (RA2003)
14	Sodium as Na (mg/l)	330	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-45): 1993 (RA2003)
15	Potassium as K (mg/l)	5.1	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-45): 1993 (RA2003)

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(Tested By)



K.L. Agrawal
Technical Manager





Date:-20/12/2019

TEST REPORT

Report No.:- **W/3311**

Proponent Name :- M/s Sharda Sales Corporation

District :- Bikaner

Location:- Near village- Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha

M.L.No. :- 18/1883

Lease Area :- 129.5 Hect.

Type of Unit :- Mine

Date of Sample Collection :- 15/12/2019

Date of Receipt :- 16/12/2019

Date of Sample Test :- 16/12/2019 to 20/12/2019

Sample Collected by :- Dhanusha & Team

Type of Sample :- Ground Water

Testing Protocol :- Bureau of Indian Standard

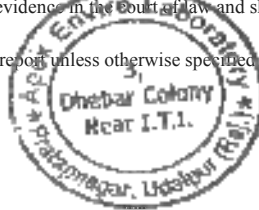
RESULTS

S. No	Parameter	Observed value	Acceptable Limit as per IS 10500: 2012	Permissible limits as per IS 10500: 2012	Test Methods
1	pH	8.4	6.5 to 8.5	-	IS-3025 (Part-11): 1983 (RA2002)
2	Turbidity (NTU)	-	1	5	IS-3025 (Part-10): 1984 (RA2002)
3	Conductivity at 25°C (µs/cm)	2760	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-14): 1984 (RA2013)
4	Total Hardness (CaCO ₃) (mg/l)	310	200	600	IS-3025 (Part-21): 1983 (RA2009)
5	Chlorides as Cl (mg/l)	610	250	1000	IS-3025 (Part-32): 1988 (RA2003)
6	Total dissolved solids (mg/l)	1540	500	2000	IS-3025 (Part-16): 1984 (RA2006)
7	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	-	IS-3025 (Part-5): 1983 (RA2002)
8	Sulphates as SO ₄ (mg/l)	204	200	400	IS-3025 (Part-24): 1986 (RA2003)
9	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	270	200	600	IS-3025 (Part-23): 1986 (RA2006)
10	Fluoride as F (mg/l)	1.75	1	1.5	IS-3025 (Part-60): 2008 Clause. 5
11	Nitrates as NO ₃ (mg/l)	8	45	45	IS-3025 (Part-34): 1988 (RA2003)
12	Magnesium as mg (mg/l)	52.8	30	100	IS-3025 (Part-46): 1994 (RA2003)
13	Calcium as Ca (mg/l)	36	75	200	IS-3025 (Part-40): 1991 (RA2003)
14	Sodium as Na (mg/l)	460	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-45): 1993 (RA2003)
15	Potassium as K (mg/l)	5.9	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-45): 1993 (RA2003)

Note: -

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(Tested By)



K.L. Agrawal
Technical Manager





Date:-20/12/2019

TEST REPORT

Report No.:- **W/3312**

Proponent Name :- M/s Sharda Sales Corporation

District :- Bikaner

Location:- Near village- Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha

M.L.No. :- 18/1883

Lease Area :- 129.5 Hect.

Type of Unit :- Mine

Date of Sample Collection :- 15/12/2019

Date of Receipt :- 16/12/2019

Date of Sample Test :- 16/12/2019 to 20/12/2019

Sample Collected by :- Dhanusha & Team

Type of Sample :- Ground Water

Testing Protocol :- Bureau of Indian Standard

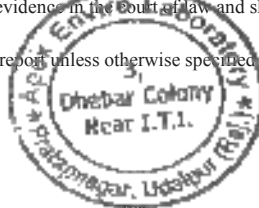
RESULTS

S. No	Parameter	Observed value	Acceptable Limit as per IS 10500: 2012	Permissible limits as per IS 10500: 2012	Test Methods
1	pH	7.9	6.5 to 8.5	-	IS-3025 (Part-11): 1983 (RA2002)
2	Turbidity (NTU)	360.00	1	5	IS-3025 (Part-10): 1984 (RA2002)
3	Conductivity at 25°C (µs/cm)	2315	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-14): 1984 (RA2013)
4	Total Hardness (CaCO ₃) (mg/l)	360	200	600	IS-3025 (Part-21): 1983 (RA2009)
5	Chlorides as Cl (mg/l)	475	250	1000	IS-3025 (Part-32): 1988 (RA2003)
6	Total dissolved solids (mg/l)	1245	500	2000	IS-3025 (Part-16): 1984 (RA2006)
7	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	-	IS-3025 (Part-5): 1983 (RA2002)
8	Sulphates as SO ₄ (mg/l)	164	200	400	IS-3025 (Part-24): 1986 (RA2003)
9	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	230	200	600	IS-3025 (Part-23): 1986 (RA2006)
10	Fluoride as F (mg/l)	1.40	1	1.5	IS-3025 (Part-60): 2008 Clause. 5
11	Nitrates as NO ₃ (mg/l)	14	45	45	IS-3025 (Part-34): 1988 (RA2003)
12	Magnesium as mg (mg/l)	40.8	30	100	IS-3025 (Part-46): 1994 (RA2003)
13	Calcium as Ca (mg/l)	76	75	200	IS-3025 (Part-40): 1991 (RA2003)
14	Sodium as Na (mg/l)	330	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-45): 1993 (RA2003)
15	Potassium as K (mg/l)	4.6	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-45): 1993 (RA2003)

Note: -

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(Tested By)



K.L. Agrawal
Technical Manager





Date:-20/12/2019

TEST REPORT

Report No.:- **W/3313**

Proponent Name :- M/s Sharda Sales Corporation

District :- Bikaner

Location:- Near village- Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha

M.L.No. :- 18/1883

Lease Area :- 129.5 Hect.

Type of Unit :- Mine

Date of Sample Collection :- 15/12/2019

Date of Receipt :- 16/12/2019

Date of Sample Test :- 16/12/2019 to 20/12/2019

Sample Collected by :- Dhanusha & Team

Type of Sample :- Ground Water

Testing Protocol :- Bureau of Indian Standard

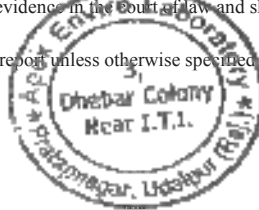
RESULTS

S. No	Parameter	Observed value	Acceptable Limit as per IS 10500: 2012	Permissible limits as per IS 10500: 2012	Test Methods
1	pH	8.0	6.5 to 8.5	-	IS-3025 (Part-11): 1983 (RA2002)
2	Turbidity (NTU)	-	1	5	IS-3025 (Part-10): 1984 (RA2002)
3	Conductivity at 25°C (µs/cm)	1980	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-14): 1984 (RA2013)
4	Total Hardness (CaCO ₃) (mg/l)	310	200	600	IS-3025 (Part-21): 1983 (RA2009)
5	Chlorides as Cl (mg/l)	345	250	1000	IS-3025 (Part-32): 1988 (RA2003)
6	Total dissolved solids (mg/l)	1136	500	2000	IS-3025 (Part-16): 1984 (RA2006)
7	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	-	IS-3025 (Part-5): 1983 (RA2002)
8	Sulphates as SO ₄ (mg/l)	156	200	400	IS-3025 (Part-24): 1986 (RA2003)
9	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	310	200	600	IS-3025 (Part-23): 1986 (RA2006)
10	Fluoride as F (mg/l)	1.00	1	1.5	IS-3025 (Part-60): 2008 Clause. 5
11	Nitrates as NO ₃ (mg/l)	25	45	45	IS-3025 (Part-34): 1988 (RA2003)
12	Magnesium as mg (mg/l)	33.6	30	100	IS-3025 (Part-46): 1994 (RA2003)
13	Calcium as Ca (mg/l)	68	75	200	IS-3025 (Part-40): 1991 (RA2003)
14	Sodium as Na (mg/l)	315	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-45): 1993 (RA2003)
15	Potassium as K (mg/l)	4.4	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-45): 1993 (RA2003)

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(Tested By)



K.L. Agrawal
Technical Manager





Date:-20/12/2019

TEST REPORT

Report No.:- **W/3314**

Proponent Name :- M/s Sharda Sales Corporation

District :- Bikaner

Location:- Near village- Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha

M.L.No. :- 18/1883

Lease Area :- 129.5 Hect.

Type of Unit :- Mine

Date of Sample Collection :- 15/12/2019

Date of Receipt :- 16/12/2019

Date of Sample Test :- 16/12/2019 to 20/12/2019

Sample Collected by :- Dhanusha & Team

Type of Sample :- Surface Water

Testing Protocol :- Bureau of Indian Standard

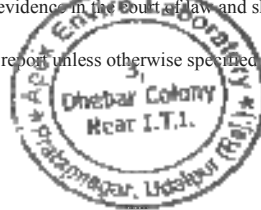
RESULTS

S. No	Parameter	Observed value	Acceptable Limit as per IS 10500: 2012	Permissible limits as per IS 10500: 2012	Test Methods
1	pH	8.5	6.5 to 8.5	-	IS-3025 (Part-11): 1983 (RA2002)
2	Turbidity (NTU)	-	1	5	IS-3025 (Part-10): 1984 (RA2002)
3	Conductivity at 25°C (µs/cm)	975	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-14): 1984 (RA2013)
4	Total Hardness (CaCO ₃) (mg/l)	100	200	600	IS-3025 (Part-21): 1983 (RA2009)
5	Chlorides as Cl (mg/l)	180	250	1000	IS-3025 (Part-32): 1988 (RA2003)
6	Total dissolved solids (mg/l)	620	500	2000	IS-3025 (Part-16): 1984 (RA2006)
7	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	-	IS-3025 (Part-5): 1983 (RA2002)
8	Sulphates as SO ₄ (mg/l)	96	200	400	IS-3025 (Part-24): 1986 (RA2003)
9	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	170	200	600	IS-3025 (Part-23): 1986 (RA2006)
10	Fluoride as F (mg/l)	6.50	1	1.5	IS-3025 (Part-60): 2008 Clause. 5
11	Nitrates as NO ₃ (mg/l)	4	45	45	IS-3025 (Part-34): 1988 (RA2003)
12	Magnesium as mg (mg/l)	14.4	30	100	IS-3025 (Part-46): 1994 (RA2003)
13	Calcium as Ca (mg/l)	16	75	200	IS-3025 (Part-40): 1991 (RA2003)
14	Sodium as Na (mg/l)	203	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-45): 1993 (RA2003)
15	Potassium as K (mg/l)	3.2	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-45): 1993 (RA2003)

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(Tested By)



K.L. Agrawal
Technical Manager





Date:-20/12/2019

TEST REPORT

Report No.:- **W/3315**

Proponent Name :- M/s Sharda Sales Corporation

District :- Bikaner

Location:- Near village- Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha

M.L.No. :- 18/1883

Lease Area :- 129.5 Hect.

Type of Unit :- Mine

Date of Sample Collection :- 15/12/2019

Date of Receipt :- 16/12/2019

Date of Sample Test :- 16/12/2019 to 20/12/2019

Sample Collected by :- Dhanusha & Team

Type of Sample :- Surface Water

Testing Protocol :- Bureau of Indian Standard

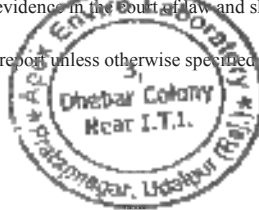
RESULTS

S. No	Parameter	Observed value	Acceptable Limit as per IS 10500: 2012	Permissible limits as per IS 10500: 2012	Test Methods
1	pH	8.4	6.5 to 8.5	-	IS-3025 (Part-11): 1983 (RA2002)
2	Turbidity (NTU)	-	1	5	IS-3025 (Part-10): 1984 (RA2002)
3	Conductivity at 25°C (µs/cm)	215	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-14): 1984 (RA2013)
4	Total Hardness (CaCO ₃) (mg/l)	80	200	600	IS-3025 (Part-21): 1983 (RA2009)
5	Chlorides as Cl (mg/l)	35	250	1000	IS-3025 (Part-32): 1988 (RA2003)
6	Total dissolved solids (mg/l)	160	500	2000	IS-3025 (Part-16): 1984 (RA2006)
7	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	-	IS-3025 (Part-5): 1983 (RA2002)
8	Sulphates as SO ₄ (mg/l)	10	200	400	IS-3025 (Part-24): 1986 (RA2003)
9	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	80	200	600	IS-3025 (Part-23): 1986 (RA2006)
10	Fluoride as F (mg/l)	BDL<0.1	1	1.5	IS-3025 (Part-60): 2008 Clause. 5
11	Nitrates as NO ₃ (mg/l)	4	45	45	IS-3025 (Part-34): 1988 (RA2003)
12	Magnesium as mg (mg/l)	9.6	30	100	IS-3025 (Part-46): 1994 (RA2003)
13	Calcium as Ca (mg/l)	16	75	200	IS-3025 (Part-40): 1991 (RA2003)
14	Sodium as Na (mg/l)	123	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-45): 1993 (RA2003)
15	Potassium as K (mg/l)	24.5	-	-	IS-3025 (Part-45): 1993 (RA2003)

Note: -

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2. The samples will be destroyed after 15 days from the date of issue of test report unless otherwise specified.

(Tested By)



K.L. Agrawal
Technical Manager





Date:-26/12/2019

TEST REPORT

Report No.	Noise/2747
Proponent Name	- M/s Sharda Sales Corporation
District	- Bikaner (Raj.)
Location	- Near village- Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha
M.L.No.	: 18/1883
Lease Area	: 129.5 Hect.
Type of Unit	- Mines
Date of Monitoring	- 15/12/2019 to 16/12/2019
Date of Receipt	- 25/12/2019
Sample Collected by	- Dhanusha & Team
Type of Monitoring	- Ambient Noise Monitoring
Monitoring Instrument use	- Sound Level Meter
Testing Protocol	- Bureau of Indian Standard

RESULTS

S.No	Point of Monitoring	Observed Value [in dB (A)] Leq Day Time	Observed Value [in dB (A)] Leq Night Time
1	Village-Shri Temaji Dhani	50.2	40.2

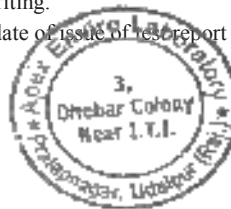
Note: Standard Limits [in dB (A)]Leq:

Category of Area/ Zone (Ambient)	Day Time	Night Time
Industrial Area	75	70
Commercial Area	65	55
Residential Area	55	45
Silence Zone	50	40

Note: -

1. The results listed refer only to the tested sample (s) & parameters (s). Endorsement of products is neither inferred nor implied.
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(Tested By)



K.L. Agrawal
Technical Manager





Date:-26/12/2019

TEST REPORT

Report No.	Noise/2748
Proponent Name	:- M/s Sharda Sales Corporation
District	:- Bikaner (Raj.)
Location	:- Near village- Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha
M.L.No.	: 18/1883
Lease Area	: 129.5 Hect.
Type of Unit	:- Mines
Date of Monitoring	:- 16/12/2019 to 17/12/2019
Date of Receipt	:- 25/12/2019
Sample Collected by	:- Dhanusha & Team
Type of Monitoring	:- Ambient Noise Monitoring
Monitoring Instrument use	:- Sound Level Meter
Testing Protocol	:- Bureau of Indian Standard

RESULTS

S.No	Point of Monitoring	Observed Value [in dB (A)] Leq Day Time	Observed Value [in dB (A)] Leq Night Time
1	Village-Pithrasar	54.2	44.6

Note: Standard Limits [in dB (A)]Leq:

Category of Area/ Zone (Ambient)	Day Time	Night Time
Industrial Area	75	70
Commercial Area	65	55
Residential Area	55	45
Silence Zone	50	40

Note: -

1. The results listed refer only to the tested sample (s) & parameters (s). Endorsement of products is neither inferred nor implied.
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(Tested By)



K.L. Agrawal
Technical Manager





Date:-26/12/2019

TEST REPORT

Report No.	Noise/2749
Proponent Name	- M/s Sharda Sales Corporation
District	- Bikaner (Raj.)
Location	- Near village- Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha
M.L.No.	: 18/1883
Lease Area	: 129.5 Hect.
Type of Unit	- Mines
Date of Monitoring	- 17/12/2019 to 18/12/2019
Date of Receipt	- 25/12/2019
Sample Collected by	- Dhanusha & Team
Type of Monitoring	- Ambient Noise Monitoring
Monitoring Instrument use	- Sound Level Meter
Testing Protocol	- Bureau of Indian Standard

RESULTS

S.No	Point of Monitoring	Observed Value [in dB (A)] Leq Day Time	Observed Value [in dB (A)] Leq Night Time
1	Village-Bandala	53.6	43.7

Note: Standard Limits [in dB (A)]Leq:

Category of Area/ Zone (Ambient)	Day Time	Night Time
Industrial Area	75	70
Commercial Area	65	55
Residential Area	55	45
Silence Zone	50	40

Note: -

1. The results listed refer only to the tested sample (s) & parameters (s). Endorsement of products is neither inferred nor implied.
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(Tested By)



K.L. Agrawal
Technical Manager





Date:-26/12/2019

TEST REPORT

Report No.	Noise/2750
Proponent Name	: - M/s Sharda Sales Corporation
District	: - Bikaner (Raj.)
Location	: - Near village- Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha
M.L.No.	: 18/1883
Lease Area	: 129.5 Hect.
Type of Unit	: - Mines
Date of Monitoring	: - 18/12/2019 to 19/12/2019
Date of Receipt	: - 25/12/2019
Sample Collected by	: - Dhanusha & Team
Type of Monitoring	: - Ambient Noise Monitoring
Monitoring Instrument use	: - Sound Level Meter
Testing Protocol	: - Bureau of Indian Standard

RESULTS

S.No	Point of Monitoring	Observed Value [in dB (A)] Leq Day Time	Observed Value [in dB (A)] Leq Night Time
1	Village-Jaisinghdesar	54.7	44.8

Note: Standard Limits [in dB (A)]Leq:

Category of Area/ Zone (Ambient)	Day Time	Night Time
Industrial Area	75	70
Commercial Area	65	55
Residential Area	55	45
Silence Zone	50	40

Note: -

1. The results listed refer only to the tested sample (s) & parameters (s). Endorsement of products is neither inferred nor implied.
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(Tested By)



K.L. Agrawal
Technical Manager





Date:-26/12/2019

TEST REPORT

Report No.	Noise/2751
Proponent Name	:- M/s Sharda Sales Corporation
District	:- Bikaner (Raj.)
Location	:- Near village- Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha
M.L.No.	: 18/1883
Lease Area	: 129.5 Hect.
Type of Unit	:- Mines
Date of Monitoring	:- 19/12/2019 to 20/12/2019
Date of Receipt	:- 25/12/2019
Sample Collected by	:- Dhanusha & Team
Type of Monitoring	:- Ambient Noise Monitoring
Monitoring Instrument use	:- Sound Level Meter
Testing Protocol	:- Bureau of Indian Standard

RESULTS

S.No	Point of Monitoring	Observed Value [in dB (A)] Leq Day Time	Observed Value [in dB (A)] Leq Night Time
1	Village- Mine Site	51.0	40.5

Note: Standard Limits [in dB (A)]Leq:

Category of Area/ Zone (Ambient)	Day Time	Night Time
Industrial Area	75	70
Commercial Area	65	55
Residential Area	55	45
Silence Zone	50	40

Note: -

1. The results listed refer only to the tested sample (s) & parameters (s). Endorsement of products is neither inferred nor implied.
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(Tested By)



K.L. Agrawal
Technical Manager





Date:-26/12/2019

TEST REPORT

Report No.	Noise/2752
Proponent Name	:- M/s Sharda Sales Corporation
District	:- Bikaner (Raj.)
Location	:- Near village- Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha
M.L.No.	: 18/1883
Lease Area	: 129.5 Hect.
Type of Unit	:- Mines
Date of Monitoring	:- 20/12/2019 to 21/12/2019
Date of Receipt	:- 25/12/2019
Sample Collected by	:- Dhanusha & Team
Type of Monitoring	:- Ambient Noise Monitoring
Monitoring Instrument use	:- Sound Level Meter
Testing Protocol	:- Bureau of Indian Standard

RESULTS

S.No	Point of Monitoring	Observed Value [in dB (A)] Leq Day Time	Observed Value [in dB (A)] Leq Night Time
1	Village-Janglu	54.0	43.8

Note: Standard Limits [in dB (A)]Leq:

Category of Area/ Zone (Ambient)	Day Time	Night Time
Industrial Area	75	70
Commercial Area	65	55
Residential Area	55	45
Silence Zone	50	40

Note: -

1. The results listed refer only to the tested sample (s) & parameters (s). Endorsement of products is neither inferred nor implied.
2. This report is not to be reproduced wholly or in part and can not be used evidence in the court of law and should not be used in any advertising media without our special permission in writing.
3. The samples will be destroyed after 15 days from the date of issue of test report unless otherwise specified.

(Tested By)



K.L. Agrawal
Technical Manager





Date:-26/12/2019

TEST REPORT

Report No.	Noise/2753
Proponent Name	- M/s Sharda Sales Corporation
District	- Bikaner (Raj.)
Location	- Near village- Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha
M.L.No.	: 18/1883
Lease Area	: 129.5 Hect.
Type of Unit	- Mines
Date of Monitoring	- 21/12/2019 to 22/12/2019
Date of Receipt	- 25/12/2019
Sample Collected by	- Dhanusha & Team
Type of Monitoring	- Ambient Noise Monitoring
Monitoring Instrument use	- Sound Level Meter
Testing Protocol	- Bureau of Indian Standard

RESULTS

S.No	Point of Monitoring	Observed Value [in dB (A)] Leq Day Time	Observed Value [in dB (A)] Leq Night Time
1	Village-Munjhasar	51.2	42.5

Note: Standard Limits [in dB (A)]Leq:

Category of Area/ Zone (Ambient)	Day Time	Night Time
Industrial Area	75	70
Commercial Area	65	55
Residential Area	55	45
Silence Zone	50	40

Note: -

1. The results listed refer only to the tested sample (s) & parameters (s). Endorsement of products is neither inferred nor implied.
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3. The samples will be destroyed after 15 days from the date of issue of test report unless otherwise specified.

(Tested By)



K.L. Agrawal
Technical Manager



Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board

Plot No. 33 Special, Bachhawal Industrial Area, Bikaner

Tele Fax - 0151-2250006, email: rspcbbikaner@gmail.com, Website: www.rpcb.nic.in

No. RPCB/A.O./BIKANER/BM-347/ 14.9.16

Date: 26/09/2016

Group Incharge (Mines)

Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board,
Jaipur

Sub:- Minutes of Public hearing for the grant of Environmental Clearance of Proposed Mining project (Area 129.50 Hectares) for Ball Clay Red & Yellow Ocher, near Village Jaisinghdesar (Magra), Teh-Nokha, Dist-Bikaner of M/s Sharda Sales Corporation, M.L. no 18/83.

Ref:- Public Hearing conducted on dated 14.09.2016.

Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith Minutes of Public hearing for Environmental Clearance of Proposed Mining project (Area 129.50 Hectares) for Ball Clay Red & Yellow Ocher, near Village Jaisinghdesar (Magra), Teh-Nokha, Dist-Bikaner of M/s Sharda Sales Corporation, conducted on 14.09.2016 under the Chairmanship of Additional District Magistrate (Administration), Bikaner. DVD of the videography, photographs and Minutes of the public hearing are also enclosed for further necessary action.

- Encl:- 1. Minutes of Public Hearing (2 Pages)
2. DVD of the Videography & Photographs

Yours Faithfully

(R.K. Mandawat)
Regional Officer

Copy to :-

1. Add. Dist Magistrate (Administration), Bikaner for information.
2. Member Secretary, RPCB, Jaipur for information.
3. Sharda Sales Corporation, Bachhawal Mohalla, Bikaner
4. Analyst Cnn Programmer, RSPCB, Jaipur for display on departmental website.

Regional Officer

मेरसों शाखा सेवा कोरपोरेशन को स्वामित्व को निकल ग्राम-जयसिंहदेसर, तहसील- नोखा, जिला बीकानेर को
आयोजित खनन पट्टा संख्या 18/83 (क्षेत्रफल 129.50 हैक्टेयर) के लिए पर्यावरण स्वीकृति हेतु दिनांक
29.09.2016 को प्रातः 11.00 बजे जय सुनवाई स्थल अटल सेवा केंद्र (ग्राम पंचायत भवन) ग्राम पंचायत
जयसिंहदेसर भुमरा, तहसील-नोखा, जिला बीकानेर (राजस्थान) में आयोजित बैठक का कार्यवृत्त।

मेरसों शाखा सेवा कोरपोरेशन को स्वामित्व को निकल ग्राम जयसिंहदेसर, तहसील-नोखा,
जिला बीकानेर को आयोजित खनन पट्टा संख्या 18/83 (क्षेत्रफल 129.50 हैक्टेयर, उत्पादन क्षमता 13,587 टन
प्रतिवर्ष से 1,00,000 टन प्रतिवर्ष) के लिए आयोजित जन सुनवाई की परियोजना हेतु पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय,
भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना दिनांक 14 सितम्बर, 2008 में वर्णित प्रावधानों के अनुसार दिनांक 29.9.2016 को
प्रातः 11.00 बजे जय सुनवाई स्थल अटल सेवा केंद्र (ग्राम पंचायत भवन) ग्राम पंचायत जयसिंहदेसर भुमरा,
तहसील नोखा, जिला-बीकानेर में आयोजित की गई।

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल, बीकानेर द्वारा लोक सुनवाई की दिवसि
स्थानीय दैनिक सन्चार नवीं क्रमशः दैनिक भास्कर, बीकानेर में दिनांक 29 अगस्त, 2016 (परिशिष्ट: 'अ'-1)
एवं नेशनल राजस्थान अजय राज के दिनांक 29 अगस्त, 2016 (परिशिष्ट: 'अ'-2) में प्रकाशित कराई गई थी
तथा जन साक्षर से लिखित अक्षेप/सुझाव सुचना के प्रकाशन की दिधि से 30 दिवस के अन्दर तक जमावित
किये गये थे।

यह जनसुनवाई राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, बीकानेर द्वारा श्री हरि प्रसाद
पिपरालिया, अतिरिक्त जिला कलेक्टर (प्रशासन), बीकानेर की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित की गई।

लोक सुनवाई में उपस्थित अधिकारियों व क्षेत्र के वास्तविकी व अन्य उपस्थित पत्र यह उल्लेख संलग्न
है। (संलग्नक-1) लोक सुनवाई को बीडिओ रिकार्डिंग एवं फोटोग्राफर संलग्न है। (संलग्नक-2)

जन सुनवाई को प्रारम्भ करते हुए श्री आर.के. मण्डल, क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण
नियंत्रण मण्डल, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, बीकानेर ने जनसुनवाई अधिसूचना के प्रावधानों एवं उद्देश्य के बारे में बताया
एवं श्री हरि प्रसाद पिपरालिया, अतिरिक्त जिला कलेक्टर (प्रशासन), बीकानेर को जनसुनवाई को सफल रूप से
चलाने हेतु सुझाव एवं मार्गदर्शन हेतु अनुरोध किया गया है।

श्री हरि प्रसाद पिपरालिया, अतिरिक्त जिला कलेक्टर (प्रशासन), बीकानेर ने उपस्थित जन प्रतिनिधि,
बसते हुए अधिकारियों एवं आम जन का स्वागत करते हुए कहा कि यह जन सुनवाई मेरसों शाखा सेवा
कोरपोरेशन, निकल ग्राम-जयसिंहदेसर, तहसील- नोखा, जिला बीकानेर को आवंटित खनन पट्टा संख्या
18/83 (क्षेत्रफल 129.50 हैक्टेयर) के लिए पर्यावरण स्वीकृति हेतु जनता से सुझाव व आक्षेप आमंत्रित करने हेतु
आयोजित की गई है अतः सभी खुले एवं बिना किसी दबाव के अपने विचार रखें तथा जो भी सुझाव एवं आक्षेप
देना चाहें वे दे सकते हैं।

सर्वप्रथम राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल बीकानेर के क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी श्री आर.के. मण्डल ने
परिषेवना के सलाहकार एग्रेस मिन्टोक अक्सलर्टेटस के प्रतिनिधि डॉ. राधेश्याम को परिषेवना की निस्तृत
जानकारी एवं परियोजना के कारण पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव प्रकथ के बारे में आमजन को
पोलेक्टर के माध्यम से जानकारी देने हेतु कहा गया।



रा 2016

उसके दो पूरे सेल (विबरण) को साथ जन्तुवाइ में सम्मिलित करेंगे। यहाँ ये जनसुनवाई होने के पश्चात् एम.डी.एम. सचिव को साथ लेकर मौके पर जाकर सर्टिफिकेट दिये जाएंगे। गांव वाले की बात को पर्यावरणीय प्रतिक्रिया में सम्मिलित करेंगे।

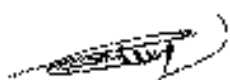
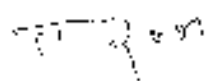
अन्य जहाँ व्यक्ति को मौजूद है जो वहाँ निराश्रय है उनको विभाग में भी कोई पर्यावरण से सम्बन्धित कोई बात है उसे भी सम्मिलित किया जाएगा।

इसके साथ में श्री जगदीश जोशी, ने यह भी कहा कि हमारे यहाँ इस संवादात के पत्रदारी होते हैं, नशा इनके पास है। जोड़ पायतन जो खोले रहे हैं। जोड़ पायतन की आवादी से किन्तनी दूरी है ये इनके पूछ लीजिये अगर जोड़ पायतन 3 किमी दूरी पर है, अगर सीमा गांव से 3 किमी है तो वो मान लीजिये। हमारे गांव की सीमा 3-4 किमी की साईड में सीमा के अलावा सीमा नहीं है। गांव के चारो तरफ गोबर भूमि है।

इसके पश्चात् माननीय एस.डी.एम. साहब ने कहा कि अभी मौका ही देखिये पता भी चल जायेगा कि दूरी किन्तनी है और कोई आपसी दोस्ती चाहता है या अगर रिश्ता दूर करवाना चाहता है तो बोलें।

2. श्री गंगा मिशन पुत्र श्री रघुवन्ध जी खीचड़ निवासी जयसिंहदेसर- जो अभी सारी बातें आपके सामने बतायीं उसमें मैं सभी अधिकारियों से निवेदन करता हूँ कि एक भी कोई यदि सही हो तो आप इस पार्टी को लाईसेन्स दे सकते हैं। इसमें जो पास में हमारा मकान है जो पट्टे खुला मकान है उसका पट्टा भी हमारे पास है। इस पट्टे से खेत (खदान) की दूरी 3 उस मकान से जो सिर्फ नामा गैने नहीं है। बाकी 40-50 फीट अधिक नहीं है। जो हमारी नाड़ी है जो ये खुदमं दैरे हुए है सब इन्होंने अपने मतलब हथ से खोदकर बनाया है उसके अन्दर बरसात का पानी आज 10 साल से नहीं भुका है और कभी मुक्ता भी नहीं है। मुकने का मतलब कभी खत्म नहीं हुआ है। ये जो नाड़ी है आसपास के परिवार में एक नम्बर की नाड़ी है और इसके पास में एक नई नाड़ी के लग से नाड़ी है। सारा नई नाड़ी के अन्दर नरेगा के तहत हो, अक्कास राहत के तहत हो या जल स्वावलम्बन के तहत करोड़ों रुपये का काम हुआ है। ये जो साहब बैठे हैं इनसे नकल ले सकते हैं। इसका जो पायतन था उसका पूरा का पूरा खनन कर दिया था, जो कि मौके पर जाने से पता चल जायेगा।

इसके अंगे जो बात पर्यावरण से सम्बन्धित आती है जो पहले इनकी फाईल थी उससे इनके पट्टी है उसमें इन्होंने लिखा था कि हमने 300, 200 और 400 पेड़ लगाये, वो लेकेदार आपसी मतलब कराम से कह दे कि मैंने एक पेड़ लगाया है तो नौका देखेंगे वो पता लग जायेगा। प्रकृति के हिसाब से जो खोजनी लग गई है तो उसे मैं नहीं मानूंगा बल्कि उसने खत्म किया है लगाया कुछ नहीं है। बात करते हैं छेड़काव की, जिसकी हाईट नाभी हुई नहीं है लेकिन 200 फीट से ऊपर है और वहाँ जो गाड़ी खाली होती है और 20 फीट जो पास में मकान है उसकी बसा हलका लोगो, ये बात खुद जानते हैं। अब आपसे हमारे गांव के लोगो की विशेष रिक्वेस्ट (प्रार्थना) है कबरे कि किसी प्रकार से हमें से छुटकारा मिल जाए तो अच्छी बात है अदथा ग्राम पंचायत को कर्तव्य कर्तन एथ में लेना पड़ेगा। हम बहुत साल इन्फ्रार केचे अंगे सर्वनगेट ने वापिस लीज देने के लिये पैचार हो गई, सर्वनगेट का हाथ है गांव के लोग क्या कर सकते हैं। पुलिस वाला बोलें क्या प्रोबलम है कोई प्रोबलम नहीं है, पुलिस को बुलाकर खड़ा कर दिया। पुलिस वाले से ये पूछें यहाँ क्या प्रोबलम है। गांव के लोगो से जनसुनवाई करवा रहे हैं, ये बात तो सच की है राज आसक है जहाँ पुलिस खड़ी कर दो, गांव के कितने ही लोग है अंगे वहाँ गांव के

होगा जब आए सरकार का, रासिंग। इस प्रकार इसके लिए बहुत लड़ाई लड़ी जब कई गाँवों का पत्र भेजा गया। उस पत्र रहने के बाद में इन्होंने इनके राज में पुलिस छोड़ी जबकि गाँव के लोगों की मदद सरकार केवाली थी। गाँव के लोग क्या करें? लड़ाई करने से तो रहे, राज के सामने लड़ाई करना कोई रास्ता नहीं है। हमारा ज्यादा मायाम क्यों न हो जाए ज्यादा गैर है। आप मौका देखकर इसकी स्थिति देखकर जो उचित करने की करें।

3. श्री बंशीलाल पुत्र श्री गोवर्धनराज निवासी जयसिंहदेसर मगरा-इसने कहा कि इसमें पर्यवरण के बारे में जितनी शर्तें होती हैं उं ज्ञास की सारी शुरू करताई है। एक भी सज्जाई नहीं है, एक भी सज्जाई नही हो तो सिद्धि दी हो तो आप कहे जैसे करेंगे; गाँव के पास के धरो में रोटी बनाना मुश्किल है आधे आटे के साथ अपनी मिट्टी छानते हैं। कपड़े सारे मिट्टी से खराब हो जाते हैं और चर्तनों पर मिट्टी जमा जाती है और फोड़ फेड़ पीछे नही लगाने है। पानी भी नही छिड़कते है। गाड़ी जाती है तो मिट्टी उड़ती है और पूरे गाँव के अन्दर अन्दरा हो जाता है। स्कूल के अन्दर व खेतकुएँ में जो पैसा लगाने की बात कही है वह झूठी है, इस आदमी ने आज तक न तो स्कूल में पैसा लगाये और न तो लगायेगा, यह एक नम्बर का चोर आदमी है। गाँव का एक भी आदमी इस खान के चालू होने के समर्थन में नहीं है। गाँव के आदमी खान से परेशान है। हमारी खेती खराब कर दी फूल ने। आदमी नहा भोकर बाहर निकलता है तो उसके कपड़े खराब हो जाते हैं, खदान बन्द होने चाहिये।
4. श्री रामेश्वरलाल पुत्र श्री कंचरलाल निवासी जयसिंहदेसर -ने कहा कि खदान के पास में एक मकान छोड़कर दूसरा मकान है, हमारे पास एक घर था वो भी छोड़ दिया और दूसरा घर भी बनाया तो उसमें भी धूल की दिक्कत थी। हमारी एक बच्ची है इसके पानी से 6-7 मंठे के लोग पानी पीते हैं। प्रशासन हमारे प्राप्तादेशों की मदद करे।
5. श्री देवीलाल पुत्र श्री कंचरलाल निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि खदान से 10 फीट की दूरी पर मकान है। धूल की दिक्कत है, हमसे रिश्ते आकर देखो स्थिति बहुत खराब है, मौका जाकर देखो।
6. श्रीगोपीराम पुत्र श्री बल्लूराम निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि इस खान में एक बच्ची खराब हो गई रिपोर्ट दिक्कत साबित है। गाँव की इस खदान से निकर माल हो गई। खदान से 5 घर छोड़ छुटा मकान हमारा है। इन्होंने नाडी के पास में दीवार बनानी चाही। हमने मना कर दिया क्योंकि दीवार भिरी तो नाडी खत्म हो जायेगी। आप जाकर देख सकते हो नाडी का पानी तो हम पी सकते है आप भी लगे तो बीमार हो जाओगे।
7. श्री रतीराम खीचड़ निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि मेरा मकान खदान से एक मकान छोड़कर था, वो मकान छोड़कर ज़मीन में रहने लग गया हूँ, आप जाकर मौका देख सकते हैं। किराना आदमी हूँ ज्यादा नही बोल सकता,
8. श्री किरानाराम पुत्र श्री ईशराराम मादू निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि हमारे गाँव में धूल की दिक्कत है और खासी और दमा हो रही है, रसक की दिक्कत हो रही है।
9. श्री हजारीराम निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि मैंने नाडी हाथ से खोदी हुई है। नाडी से 10 गाँव पानी पीते है यह नाडी खराब नही होनी चाहिये खदान बन्द करवाओ।
10. श्री गोपीराम पुत्र श्री चवाराज वाई पंज, निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि खदान गाँव के नजदीक है सभी लोग परेशान है, खदान बन्द करे।





1. श्री शिवरत्न पुत्र श्री देझाराम खंडबल निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि इस खान से एक खेत खंडबल मरा खेत है। जिस प्रकार यह खेत का नाम है कि 129500 इंचेयर जमीन का पट्टा ले रखा है। जिस पर से खानन करेंगे, उसी में से बने गांव की जिरा हो रही है कि जिस प्रकार गांव की जबरदस्ती से खानन किया जा रही हिराम से उनमें जले समय में हमारे खेत फुडकथेगे क्योंकि जब गांव वाले भना करते हैं तो पुलिस लेकर खानन कार्य करवाते हैं। खेत गल्लिक का यहां कोई हफा नहीं रहेगा और खानन के कोई तख्तबन्दी नहीं है। नेदही का पल्लव देख लीजिये, गांव वालों से जमीन की अनुमति लेकर खानन कार्य करते हैं जो कि खुल व बेपर में भी जाता है लेकिन हम लोगों को आज्ञा भरा चला है कि इगारी जमीन पर खानन का लाईसेन्स ले रखा है। दूसरा ये जो ग्राम के लिखे वजत बलिया है उसमें से गांव वालों को एक पैसा नहीं देते हैं। सभी आमवासियों के साथ अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आज जाकर भौका देखो, सरकार जल स्वावलम्बन और जल एकीकरण का कार्य लगवाती है उसमें सरकार के करोंको रकमें लगे हुए हैं जोकि भारतान में खानन हो रहा है ये प्राप्तिदिये पर दबाव बनाकर खानन चलाना चाहते हैं।
12. श्री नानुराम निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि नाडी मेंने हाथो से खोदी है और मैं वाहता हूँ कि खदान बन्द हो जाए।
13. श्री रूपाराम पुत्र श्री नेगुराम निवासी जयसिंहदेशर ने कहा कि इस खान के पास इगारा खेत है। मोट भी नहीं सगे हैं और कुछ भी नहीं बढ़ाएगा तो बाहर रहते हैं और यह हमारे नता-पिता से झूठे साईन करवाता है सादे कागजों पर। यह स्कूल में पैसे देने का बंध रहा है तो इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है।
14. श्री शिवरत्न निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि आज से 10 साल पहले इस नाडी से 7 गांव के लोग पानी पीते थे।
15. श्री मोघराम पुत्र श्री शंकरलाल निवासी जयसिंहदेशर ने कहा कि खान की पाल के पास हमारा घर है। धूल की गजह से परेशानी होती है, खदान बन्द करो।
16. श्री हरफूलराम निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि नाडी खदान के पास में है। गांव वाले लोग परेशान हैं। धरे में भिंदी का रही है, खदान बन्द करो।
17. श्रीमदनलाल लाल पुत्र श्री बन्दूराम निवासी जयसिंहदेशर मगरा ने कहा कि ये हमारी सबसे खतरनाक समस्या है। सरकार का हल करने के लिखे कार्य सभी हमारे द्वार पर आये हैं। यह समस्या खाने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए बहुत गर्बनाक होगी। यह बात राज्य सरकार के पास जाए। समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए इन आपसो गुहार लगा रहे हैं, सभी प्राप्तिदिये का सहयोग रहेगा, प्राप्तिदिये शारीरिक और मानसिक रूप से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं।
18. श्री शिवलाल पुत्र श्री करणाराम निवासी जयसिंहदेसर मगरा ने कहा कि सरपच साहब ने जो समस्या बतायी है वह बहुत भयंकर है समाधान करो।
19. श्री भगवानाराम पुत्र श्री सूरजाराम निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि जो समस्या बतायी है सही है, समाधान करो।
20. श्री जगदीश पुत्र श्री लालचन्द निवासी जयसिंहदेशर ने कहा कि हमारे घर पास में है। धूल के कणों (रेत) की दो-दो इंच परत जाफ जाती है, धूल से परेशान है।
21. श्री शंकरलाल निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि पत्ता में खेत है, खेत खाने के रास्तो पर गड़बड़े खोद दिये हैं। कोई रास्ता नहीं है, गड़बड़े में गधु गिर जाते हैं।

22. श्री सुरेश सिंह मुत्र श्री रैतान सिंह निवासी जयसिंहदेसरने कहा कि खदान से गाँव में पायल नदी है इसे सुरक्षित रखे किया जाए, पशुओं द्वारा अधिकारियों को चराने का
23. श्रीमती कुसुमी देवी पत्नी श्री लालुराम, अमरसंपद निवासी जयसिंहदेसरने कहा कि खदान के पक्ष पर है, खदान से घूला उड़ती है और दूध से परेशान है।
24. श्रीपट्टु सिंह ने कहा कि गाँव के लोग घर से लेकर जाते हैं, वे झूठे सब बातें हैं। गैने 5, 7 आदमी के दूधकर लगाना था और गैने ऊपर देना बताया बताया कि या तो डाल दो या बाहर के आदमी लगाकर आपको छुटा देने को साहब मैंने उस के बारे में दिशा और एक को रूपया नदी लिया।
25. श्रीमती यशोदा पत्नी श्री भंवरलाल, भाई पंच निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि खदान बन्द होने चाहिये, पास में नाडी है। खड़े-बड़े टीलों की वजह से पानी गले आता है। सतपंच को कलकर टैंकर से पानी बलवाते है।
26. श्री रामधन मुत्र श्री भागीरथ, पूर्व बाई पंच निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि खदान जबरदस्ती से कर रहे थे। पशु मर गए और खदान मालिक कोई जवाब नहीं देते थे।
27. श्री रागेश्वरलाल मुत्र श्री गोवर्धन निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि गाँव छोड़कर दाणी में रह रहा हूँ। खदान बन्द हो जाए तो गाँव में बतिस रूख खदान मालिक डरा-धनकोकर खनन कर रहा था। नई नाडी को पूर्णतया बन्द कर दिया, सारी धरम नुक्की है। घूल के कारण खड़े नहीं रह सकते जोड़ पायलन बन्द कर दिया।
28. श्री सहीराम मुत्र श्री रामरथ निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि खदान के कारण गाँव के लोग परेशान है। नाडी खदान कर दी, हमारी समस्या का हल करो।
29. श्री जयसुख मुत्र श्री रामदास निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि खेत पक्ष में है। फसल नष्ट कर दी, नाडी को बचाने के लिये खान को तत्काल बंद कर देना चाहिए।
30. श्रीरामतलाल विशनोई मुत्र श्री जयशम निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि नाडी में एक बार पानी भरने के बाद 5-6 साल रहता है। साहब हमारे गाँव में आये है सभी गुहार लगा रहे है हकीकत क्या है, गैने पर देख लो पता चलेंगा खान के पास में कलान था इसी छोड़कर दूसरा मकान बनाया है। खान का ठेकेदार गाँव को लूटना चाहता है शिखर ज्यादा देते है। पेश घर पास में है, जिनमें पानी भर जाता है तो खदान मालिक ने कहा कि 50-60 हजार रुपये लगेंगे है मिट्टी भर्ती करवा दूना और खान के बारे में कुछ नहीं बोलना, पर मैंने मिट्टी की भर्ती रूद करवायी।
31. श्रीमन्जुदेवी पत्नी श्री निवासी जयसिंहदेसरने कहा कि ये खान बन्द होनी चाहिये। खान से नरे गाँव वालों को बहुत परेशानी है।
32. श्री हरचन्द्रराम निवासी जयसिंहदेसर ने कहा कि गेट आपसे निवेदन है कि कैंबल मीटिंग रखना, गुलाना दे बहानेवाजी है क्योंकि उपर से इनका बड़ा भारी दबाव है, ये कहते है कि हमारे मंत्री है, हम राज में है, हमारे पास गुलाने है, हम सबको कुछ करवा सकते है, मरवा सकते है। गैरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप सावधानी और सब के लिये कुछ करना चाहते है तो तुरन्त प्रभाव से यह खदान बन्द होनी चाहिए, नदी से यह सरकार का जोग है मैं इस पर विश्वास नहीं करता। गैने प्रशासन से कई बार कहा सब बातें झूठे निकले, मैंने प्रशासन को मौक दिखाने पहले भी प्रशासन का खेल था ये नाडी चपौती नहीं है यह हमारे पूर्वजों की खोदी हुई है। हमारे वहाँ पर तो वही गडी है और एक बड़ो नाडी पर सरकार का असोडो रखा

जग है और सब नाड़ी बन लीक मकान खुलवा दिया, टैपिंग से हो कर रहे हैं मरवा दिया। मैं उड़ी विवेक करता हूँ कि यदि सुनवाई पर विश्वास करते हैं तो उनके ही इस खदान को खोद करके जा कर रहे हैं।

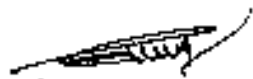
धन्यवाद ए.डी.एम. साहव ने कहा कि सर्वसिंहदेवर नगर में आज जो सुनवाई हुई और सुनवाई में गांव वाले जो आवेगहो अब तक जो अपनी जो जनसुनवाई हुई है जिसमें एम्प्लॉय रानी जनप्रतिनिधियों, अशोक राय, बार्ड पंत साहब और गांव के अन्य लोगों से लगता है कि एक तरह से सर्वसमाप्त जो बात है वो सभी लोगों की एक ही बात है। मुख्यतः पर्यावरण को लेकर ग्राम पंचायत को जनप्रतिनिधियों का ग्राम पंचायत को सर्व लोगों की आपत्तियां कहीं हैं। पंचायत बोर्ड के अधिकारी, गांव रहवासी बैठे हैं उनमें से जो आपत्तियां आयी हैं उनमें से मुख्यतः सभी लोगों ने बताया कि 50-60 साल पहले यहां खीप-ठ परिवार के लोगों और गांधु परिवार के लोगों ने गड़ी मेहनत से नाड़ी बनायी और खदान क्षेत्र होने से ऐतिहासिक नाड़ी बन लोगों के कगार पर आ गयी है जिससे 5-7 गांव के लोगों को पीने का पानी मिलता था और साथ में ए.डी.एम. साहव ने कहा कि आप लोगों ने जो भी बात कही पूरी बात रिकॉर्ड हुई है यह बात सी.पी. के मार्गदर्शक शास्त्र के पर्यावरण मंत्रालय तक पहुंच पाएगी। साथ में यह भी कहा कि जन सुनवाई में किन बातें सामने आयी हैं:-

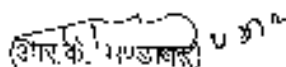
- खदान क्षेत्र के पास में जो लोग रह रहे हैं उन्होंने बताया कि हमारे पुरखों के मकान में जो खदान से डिस्टेंस हो गये हैं और खेतों में रहने लगे।
- नाड़ी जालान के कोन्सिन्ट (पायलन क्षेत्र) में खनन होने से पानी को अत्यंत कम हो गई।
- आज रास्तों में नाले हो गईं, जनझांगि हुईं। मिट्टी के कण/धूल के कणों के चलने से टी.बी. और सांस की बीमारी हो गई।
- पर्यावरण को लेकर जो कहा गया कि जो पौधरोपण किया गया परन्तु आपने कहा कि पौधरोपण नहीं किया। सी.एस.आर. एक्टिविटी के बारे में बताया परन्तु प्रायोजकों ने कहा कि सी.एस.आर. एक्टिविटी नहीं हुई।
- वायु और ध्वनि प्रदूषण के दूरे में लोगों ने बताया और कहा कि सारकची नहीं है। साथ में फसलों को टुकसान हो रहा है और स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार नहीं दिया जाता है।

साथ में ए.डी.एम. साहव ने कहा कि जो ये मुख्य बातें सामने आयी हैं उन बातों का रिपोर्ट में समावेश किया जायेगा।

लोक सुनवाई के दौरान तीन लिखित प्रतिवेदन/सुझाव/पत्र प्राप्त हुए (संलग्नक-‘ब’) :

इसके पश्चात् आतिरेका जिला कलेक्टर (प्रशासन), बीकानेर व क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, साराप्र.नि.ग., बीकानेर ने उपस्थित जनसामुदाय का धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करते हुए लोक सुनवाई आयोजन की सन्धि की।


(हरिप्रसाद मिश्रा)
आतिरेका जिला कलेक्टर (प्रशासन)
जिला बीकानेर (राजस्थान)


(अनिल कुमार)
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी
राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल,
बीकानेर (राजस्थान)

Advertisement Published in Newspaper

राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल
 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, बीकानेर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, बीकानेर
 क्रमांक एन/ए/बी/ए-347/1117 दिनांक-24/8/16

पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति हेतु लोक सुनवाई के लिए आम सूचना

1. सर्वसाधारण को सूचित किया जाता है कि- मैसर्स शारदा सेल्स कारपोरेशन, खनन पट्टा संख्या 19/83 निकट ग्राम-जयसिंहदेसर, तहसील-नोखा, जिला-बीकानेर क्षेत्रफल 129.50 हेक्टेयर, बॉल क्ली, रैड गण्ड यलो ऑकर खनन की उत्पादन क्षमता 13587 टन प्रति वर्ष 100,000 टन प्रति वर्ष बढ़ाने के लिए पर्यावरण स्वीकृति बाबत प्रस्ताव राजस्थान प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल (यहाँ तथा बाद में मण्डल के नाम से अधिलिखित) के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किये हैं।

2. और चूँकि उपरोक्त लीज धाक ने राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल को उक्त परियोजना की पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति के लिए आवेदन किया है।

3. और चूँकि उक्त परियोजना हेतु वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 14.09.2006 के अनुसार लोक सुनवाई हेतु मण्डल द्वारा इस आशय की सूचना जारी कर 30 दिवस का नोटिस दिया जाना आवश्यक है।

4. उक्त परियोजना से सम्बन्धित सविष्ट अधिलेख (पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन एवं सार रिपोर्ट) निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों पर अधिलेखनाथ उपलब्ध है:-

1. जिला कलेक्टर कार्यालय, बीकानेर।
2. नगर पालिका कार्यालय, नोखा।
3. नगर सुधार न्यास, बीकानेर।
4. पंचायत समिति, नोखा।
5. ग्राम पंचायत, जयसिंहदेसर, तहसील नोखा, जिला-बीकानेर।
6. तहसील कार्यालय नोखा, जिला-बीकानेर।
7. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल, बीकानेर।
8. पर्यावरण विभाग, राजस्थान सरकार, शासन सचिवालय, जयपुर।
9. राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल मुख्य कार्यालय, 4 पर्यावरण मार्ग संस्थानिक क्षेत्र, प्रमदानी टूरी, जयपुर।
10. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, लखनऊ।

अतः सर्वसाधारण को नोटिस के माध्यम से एतद् द्वारा सूचित किया जाता है कि उक्त परियोजना की पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति से संबंधित लोक सुनवाई हेतु दिनांक 29.09.2016 को प्रातः 11:00 बजे अटल सेवा केन्द्र (ग्राम पंचायत भवन), ग्राम पंचायत-जयसिंहदेसर मगरा, तहसील नोखा, जिला-बीकानेर में उपस्थित होकर अपने निर्दिष्ट/पौखिक आक्षेप प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में लिखित आक्षेप/सूचना इस सूचना के प्रकाशन की तिथि से 30 दिवस के अन्दर राजस्थान प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, प्लॉट नं. स्पे 33, बॉलवाल औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, बीकानेर में दिये जा सकते हैं।

(आर.के. मण्डावत)
 क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

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Dainik Bhaskar, Bikaner, Dated 29.08.2016

राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल
 कृषि विभाग, बीकानेर अधिसूचना क्र. 33/2016 दिनांक 29.08.16

पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति हेतु लोक सुनवाई के लिए आम सूचना

1. पर्यावरण को स्वच्छ बनाने हेतु दिनांक 28/08/2016 निर्देश राज्य-जयसिंहदेसर, तहसील-नोखा, जिला-बीकानेर क्षेत्र में 329.50 हेक्टेयर, सी.एन. रोड पर 100,000 टन प्रति वर्ष क्षमता के लिए पर्यावरण स्वीकृति प्राप्त प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल (पीएनपीएन) के नाम से अधिसूचना के तहत 2. और चूक उपरोक्त क्षेत्र में राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल को उक्त परियोजना की पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति के लिए आवेदन किया है। 3. और चूक उक्त परियोजना हेतु वन एवं पर्यावरण अधिसूचना दिनांक 14.09.2006 के अनुसार लोक सुनवाई हेतु मण्डल द्वारा इस अधिसूचना जारी कर 30 दिवस का नोटिस दिया जा रहा है। 4. उक्त परियोजना से सम्बंधित स्थित अधिसूचना (पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन एवं सार रिपोर्ट) निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों पर अवलोकनार्थ उपलब्ध है:-

1. जिला बजट्टर कार्यालय, बीकानेर। 2. नगर पालिका बजट्टर, नोखा। 3. नगर सुधार न्याय, बीकानेर। 4. पंचायत समिति, नोखा। 5. ग्राम पंचायत, जयसिंहदेसर, तहसील नोखा, जिला-बीकानेर। 6. तहसील कार्यालय नोखा, जिला-बीकानेर। 7. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल, बीकानेर। 8. पर्यावरण विभाग, राजस्थान सरकार, शासन मंत्रालय, जयपुर। 9. राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल मुख्य कार्यालय, 4 पर्यावरण मार्ग संस्थानिक क्षेत्र, जयपुर। 10. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, लखनऊ।

अतः सर्वसाधारण को नोटिस के माध्यम से एतद् द्वारा सूचित किया जाता है कि उक्त परियोजना की पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति से संबंधित लोक सुनवाई हेतु दिनांक 29.09.2016 को प्रातः 11:00 बजे अटल सेवा केन्द्र (ग्राम पंचायत भवन), ग्राम पंचायत-जयसिंहदेसर मगरा, तहसील नोखा, जिला-बीकानेर में उपस्थित होकर अपने लिखित/पौखिक आक्षेप प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में लिखित आक्षेप/सुझाव इस सूचना के प्रकारान की तिथि से 30 दिवस के अन्दर राजस्थान प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, प्लॉट नं. स्पे 33, बीछवाल औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, बीकानेर में दिये जा सकते हैं।

(आर.के. मण्डावत)
 क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

National Rajasthan Apna Sahar, Dated 29.08.2016

Public Hearing Photographas



RO Pollution Control Cell
 पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल
 29/9/16

सेवा में

श्रीमान. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी,
 राजस्थान प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल,
 बीकानेर (राज.)

विषय - मैसर्स शारदा सेल्स की जयसिंहदेसर मगरा गांव के निकट स्थित बाल क्ले, रेड एवं बेलो ओकर खदान, क्षेत्रफल 129.50 हैक्टर, को पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति प्रदान करने हेतु।

मान्यवर जी,

उपरोक्त विषय के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन है कि मैसर्स शारदा सेल्स की जयसिंहदेसर स्थित खदान, प्लॉट का क्षेत्रफल 129.50 हैक्टर है, पर उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने हेतु शीघ्रतिशीघ्र पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाये।

खदान गालिक जखरत मरुने पर वृद्ध राधा गरीबों की आर्थिक सहायता करते हैं। इस खदान से क्षेत्र के लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है जिससे कि उन्हें भूखड़ी के लिए कहीं अन्य स्थान पर जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती है।

अतः आपसे मुझे निवेदन है कि उपरोक्त खदान पर अस्तमित उत्पादन वृद्धि हेतु पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति प्रदान कराने में सहायता करें जिससे कि बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

सुझाव:

- अथवा वृक्षारोपण करवाया जाना चाहिये।
- स्कूल में पानीय बच्चों की सहायता की जानी चाहिए।



सुभासराव

अधिकारी

अधिकारी

अधिकारी

अधिकारी

समस्त ग्रामवासी

पिथारासर एवं जयसिंहदेसर मगरा

राम देव

समस्तवासी

सुभासराव

श्रीमान्

श्रीमान्

आनन्द प्रिन्स क्लब रोड मोहनपुर
बिबी (270)

विषय

शाखा मल्ल कोपरेण का प्रयावण
स्वीडनी प्रदाय करे हेतु

मान्यवर जी

उपरोक्त धारा के इन्फोर्मेशन का कार्य का
के बहुमत इसी का मिल जाता है। निम्न
हम को बचाव का श्रेय मिलता है।

इसलिए आपसे हमारा निवेदन है कि
हमारे शाखा मल्ल कोपरेण का
पर्यावण स्वीडनी प्रदाय की जाये।

हम समस्त माध्यामिकों के इस खराब के इन्फोर्मेशन
पर गहरी आपत्ति रखते हैं। अतः आपसे निवेदन है
कि हमारे शाखा मल्ल को पर्यावण स्वीडनी
प्रदाय की जाये।

बाबु लाल शोराहा

सेवाएं

श्रीमान जिला कलेक्टर मोहम्मद
बिखारी 21/12/2017

विषय

आरक्षित जल का परिधान की प्रशिक्षण

शुद्धीकरण

प्रदान करने हेतु।

मान्यवरजी,

उपरोक्त शर्त के आसपास का कार्य

जिस के लिए बहुत सारे लोगों को मिलना पड़ेगा जिससे हम

गैर-आरक्षित जल का प्रयोग मिल पाता है। इसीलिए आपसे

दुआएं मिलती हैं कि मैसर्स आरक्षित जल को प्रशिक्षण

को प्रशिक्षण शुद्धीकरण प्रदान की जाए।

हम अत्यंत आभारों के साथ आभार के

सन्ध्यावन पर कार्य आपसे भेजी है। अतः आपसे निवेदन

है कि मैसर्स आरक्षित जल को प्रशिक्षण शुद्धीकरण

प्रदान की जाए।

21/12/17
बिखारी

संज्ञा में,

श्रीमान् आरिन्दर जिना कलक्टर मोहम्मद
बिकानेर (राज.)

विषय :-

शाब्दा संकलन कार्योत्पन्न को प्रचारित करने
स्वीकृती प्रदान करने हेतु

मान्यवर,

उपरोक्त कार्य के सम्पन्न होने का कार्य मैं
के सहायता के लिए मिल जाता है जिससे
हम ग्रामवासियों को शौचार्थ मिल जाता है।
इसलिए आपसे हमारा निवेदन है कि
मैं अपने शाब्दा संकलन कार्योत्पन्न को प्रचारित
स्वीकृती प्रदान की जाय।

हम अत्यन्त गाम्भीर्यपूर्वक रूप से संकलन
पर बहुत आशा रखी है। अतः उपरोक्त निवेदन है
कि मैं अपने शाब्दा संकलन को प्रचारित स्वीकृती
प्रदान की जाय।

धनवान् बिकानेर

10/10/20

श्रीमान् श्रीमन्मन्त्रिण्डिना कलकत्ता प्रेसिडन्स,
बिहार (राज्यपाल)

विषय -

शास्त्रा अन्तर्गत कोषरत्न को प्रयासना
स्वीकृति प्रस्तावको हेतु

मान्यमान् श्री

उपरोक्त शास्त्र के इन्फोर्टम को बाध
गोत्र के बहुरूप इको को मिल जाता है
जिससे हम को बहुरूप को प्रयोग
मिल जाता है। इस लिए आपसे हमसे
मिशन है कि अन्तर्गत शास्त्र अन्तर्गत
कोषरत्न को प्रयासना स्वीकृति
प्राप्त की जाए।

हम समस्त आमकायों को इस अन्तर्गत प्रयासना से
बाध आपसे मिले है। इस लिए आपसे मिशन है कि
अन्तर्गत शास्त्र अन्तर्गत कोषरत्न को प्रयासना स्वीकृति प्राप्त
की जाए।

मान्यमान् श्री
बिहार

29/11/16

सेवा में

श्रीमान जिल्हा कलेक्टर महोदय जी,
वीकानेर
राजस्थान

विषय: - मेसर्स शारदा सेल्स का परिवान के स्वामित्व की
असिस्टेड देशर बॉल क्ले, रेड एंड ब्लो डॉकर
रवधान (मि.एल. नं. 18/83, सफेफल - 129.50
कवरेज) की पत्रविशीय स्वीकृति सम्बन्ध में
उत्पादन क्षमता - 13587 टन प्रति वर्ष से 1,00,000 टन
प्रति वर्ष।

महोदय जी

उपरोक्त विषय के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता
हूँ। जो कि इस परिपत्र पर के
साथ संलग्न है।

महोदय रवधान चलती है जो कोई
आपत्ति नहीं है।

सन्तोष

आपका आज्ञाकारी

रा. 447

शोधकर्ता विज्ञानों के क्षेत्रों में भारत की स्थिति को देखते हुए (जीवा विज्ञान) का
निर्माण है। मुझे मेसर्स शारदा सेल्स कोरपोरेशन के द्वारा खाने के
सेवागामी का काम दिया गया है जिसमें पेटि (मानव) का पेट में पानी
उत्पन्न होने पर उसे रोकने का कार्य दिया गया है इसके अलावा
मुझे भारतीय नौसेना दिया जाता है। मेसर्स शारदा सेल्स कोरपोरेशन के
द्वारा मेरे ज्ञान के अन्दर रोजगार मिल गया है। अतः मुझे काम के
क्षेत्रे बाहर जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है जैसे और भी जॉब
के मामले को काम के क्षेत्रे बाहर जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

जैसा शारदा सेल्स कोरपोरेशन के द्वारा आर्थिक सहायता भी दी जाती
है मेरे घर में शौचालय नहीं था जो शौच के क्षेत्रे बाहर जाना
पड़ता था। मेसर्स शारदा सेल्स कोरपोरेशन के द्वारा मुझे शौचालय
निर्माण के क्षेत्रे आर्थिक सहायता भी मिली जिससे मैंने मेरे घर
में शौचालय का निर्माण करवाया।

अतः आप से निवेदन है की मेरी शारदा सेल्स कोरपोरेशन को
को पथविरता शीकरी उनी शीकरी प्रमाण करें जिससे हमारे ज्ञान
में रोजगार मिल सके।
- चन्द्रशेखर -

श्री शोधकर्ता विज्ञानों

रा. रा. रा. रा.

जन सुनवाई हेतु नामित पदाधिकारियों का उपस्थिति तालिका

नेसल शारदा सेल कॉर्पोरेशन को खदान नददा संख्या एम.एन. नं 15/23, जनक सेक्टर 12950 हैक्टेंयर, निकट चाग-जयसिंहदेसर (मगरा), तहसील-नोखा, जिला-बीकानेर में प्रस्तावित बॉल फ्लो, रेड एवं ग्रेजो ऑफर माईनिंग उत्पादन क्षमता वृद्धि 13587 टन प्रति वर्ष से 1,00,000 टन प्रति वर्ष करने के लिए परियोजना की पर्यावरण स्वीकृति हेतु दिनांक 29.09.2016 को आयोजित जन सुनवाई की बैठक ।

स्थान:- अटल सेवा केंद्र, (ग्राम पंचायत भवन) ग्राम पंचायत, जयसिंहदेसर (मगरा), तहसील-नोखा, जिला-बीकानेर

दिनांक:- 29.09.2016

समय:- प्रातः 11.00 बजे

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद एवं विभाग/ग्राम/सहकारीय स्थान का पता	हस्ताक्षर
1.	हरिप्रसाद पिपरालिया	अतिरिक्त जिला कलेक्टर (प्रशासन), जिला-बीकानेर	
2.	अर. के. मण्डावत	देशीय अधिकारी, रश्मि, बीकानेर	
3.	संयुक्त	संयुक्त	संयुक्त
4.	श्री गनकराम जी	ग्राम - जयसिंहदेसर	
5.	श्री प्रदीप लाल		
6.	हरिनन्द जी या लालराम जी	ग्राम - जयसिंहदेसर	
7.	Radhe Shyam S.H.E. Co.	Apex mistech consultants	
8.	जयदीप लाल	जयदीप लाल	
9.	रुतेजा कुमार	रुतेजा कुमार	
10.	हरिनन्द जी	हरिनन्द जी	
11.	रुतेजा कुमार	रुतेजा कुमार	
12.	रुतेजा कुमार	रुतेजा कुमार	
13.	रुतेजा कुमार	रुतेजा कुमार	

क्र.सं.	नाम	पता	संख्या
14			
15	जयशंकरजी	जयशंकर रोड	जयशंकर
16	महालक्ष्मी	जोडीबाग	जोडीबाग
17	आमनवाडी	जेजुरी	जेजुरी
18	शिवधाम	J.D. मंगर	शिवधाम
19	गोदावरी	J.D. मंगर	गोदावरी
20	जेमसिंह	J.D. मंगर	जेमसिंह
21	सुखेचु सिधे		सुखेचु सिधे
22	वट्टीबाग	J.D. मंगर	वट्टीबाग
23	हरचंद्र	J.D. मंगर	हरचंद्र
24	हरचंद्र	J.D. (मंगर)	हरचंद्र
25	हरचंद्र	—	हरचंद्र
26	हरचंद्र	J.D. (मंगर)	हरचंद्र
27	वामदेव	J.D. (मंगर)	वामदेव
28	विश्वनाथ	J.D. (मंगर)	विश्वनाथ
29	शिवाजी	J.D. (मंगर)	शिवाजी
30	सुखेचु	J.D. (मंगर)	सुखेचु
31	हरचंद्र	J.D. (मंगर)	हरचंद्र
32	महाराज	J.D. मंगर	
33	महाराज	J.D. मंगर	महाराज
34	महाराज	J.D. मंगर	महाराज
35	महाराज	J.D. मंगर	महाराज
36	महाराज		महाराज

क्र. सं.	नाम	पता	विवरण
37	रामचंद्र	J-D 10/21	
38	रामचंद्र	" " 47	
39	रामचंद्र	" "	
40	रामचंद्र	" "	
41	रामचंद्र	" "	
42	रामचंद्र	" "	
43	रामचंद्र	" "	
44	रामचंद्र	" "	
45	रामचंद्र	" "	
46	रामचंद्र	" "	
47	रामचंद्र	" "	
48	रामचंद्र	" "	
49	रामचंद्र	" "	
50	रामचंद्र	" "	
51	रामचंद्र	" "	
52	रामचंद्र		
53	रामचंद्र		April
54	रामचंद्र		
55	रामचंद्र		
56	रामचंद्र		
57	रामचंद्र		
58	रामचंद्र		
59	रामचंद्र		April

60	रघुपारम	ज. डी. मगरा	रघुपारम
61	ज. डी. मगरा	ज. डी. मगरा	ज. डी. मगरा
62	लालराम	ज. डी. मगरा	लालराम
63	महाराज	ज. डी. मगरा	महाराज
64	हेतराम	ज. डी. (मगरा)	हेतराम
65	रमेश चन्द्र	ज. डी. (मगरा)	रमेश
66	राजेश्वराम	ज. डी. (मगरा)	राजेश
67	मनोज आठु	ज. डी. (मगरा)	मनोज
68	ज. डी. मगरा	ज. डी. (मगरा)	
69	रामेश्वर भाठु	ज. डी. (मगरा)	रामेश्वर/भाठु
70	दाणू लाल	मु. भा. राम	दाणू लाल
71	सुभाष	रामेश्वर धाण	सुभाष
72	शंकर प्रियम	बनवारी लाल	शंकर
73	रामधर लाल	ज. डी. मगरा	रामधर
74	रामेश्वर	ज. डी. मगरा	रामेश्वर
75	सुभाष चन्द्र	ज. डी. मगरा	सुभाष
76	ज. डी. मगरा	ज. डी. मगरा	
77	मोदी लाल	ज. डी. (मगरा)	
78	शोहन लाल	ज. डी. (मगरा)	
79	रामेश्वर	ज. डी. (मगरा)	
80	रामनिवास	ज. डी. म	
81	ज. डी. म	ज. डी. म	ज. डी. म
82	रामनिवास	ज. डी. म	रामनिवास

क्र.सं.	उम्मीदवार	उम्मीदवार	उम्मीदवार
83	गोविंदराव	गोदादा	
84	गोविंदराव	गोदादा	
85	मनका / रावसा	रवसा	व 9501/16019
86	P. K. ...	रामकुमार पुरोहित	
87	पानकम	रवेगाराम	पानकम
88	रवाराव	रवेगाराम	रवाराव
89	रामदास	गामोरथ	रामदास
90	देवीरामदास	दास देवादास	देवीरामदास
91	गणेशदास	गणेशदास	गणेशदास
92	जेठाराम	जेठाराम सोनी	जेठाराम सोनी
93	बलराम सोनी	रामसुंदर	बलराम
94	विठ्ठलदास	लक्ष्मणदास	विठ्ठलदास
95	फुलदास	गामोरथ	फुलदास
96	गणेशदास	गणेशदास	गणेशदास
97	रामदास	रामदास	रामदास
98
99	हरदास	हरदास	हरदास
100	हरदास	हरदास	हरदास
101	हरदास	हरदास	हरदास
102	हरदास	हरदास	हरदास
103	हरदास	हरदास	हरदास
104			

English Translation of The Proceedings of The Public Hearing :

Proceedings of the public hearing held at 11.00 A.M. on 29.9.2016 at Atal Seva Kendra (village Panchayat Bhawan), Gram Panchayat Jaisinghdesar Magra, Tehsil Nokha, District Bikaner (Rajasthan) for grant of environmental clearance to mining lease No. 18/83 (Area 129.50 hect.) situated near village Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil Nokha, District Bikaner (Rajasthan) granted to M/s. Sharda Sales Corporation.

A public hearing was organized at 11.00 a.m. on 29.9.2016 at Atal Seva Kendra (Gram Panchayat Bhawan) Gram Panchayat Jaisinghdesar Magra, Tehsil Nokha, District Bikaner for grant of environmental clearance under the provisions of notification dated 14th September, 2016, issued by the MoEF, Govt. of India in connection with enhancing the production from 13,587 Tonnes per annum to 1,00,000 Tonnes per annum at mining lease no. 18/83 (Area 129.50 hect.) situated near village Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil Nokha, District Bikaner, owned by M/s. Sharda Sales Corporation.

Notice of public hearing was published by the Regional Officer, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Bikaner in the local news papers The Dainik Bhaskar, Bikaner and the National Rajasthan Apna Sahar on 29th August, 2016 (Annexure A-1 & A-2) and objections / suggestions were invited in writing from the general public within 30 days from the date of publication of the notice.

The public hearing was organized by Regional Office, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Bikaner under the chairmanship of Shri Hari Prasad Pipralia, Additional District Collector (Administration), Bikaner.

A list of the officers and the residents of the area and other persons present at the meeting, alongwith their signature is enclosed as Annexure -B. The video recording and the photographs of the public hearing are enclosed as Annexure -C.

Initiating the public hearing, Shri R.K. Mandawat, Regional Officer, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Bikaner explained about the provisions of the public hearing notification and requested Shri Hari Prasad Pipralia, Additional District Collector (Administration), Bikaner to provide suggestions and guidelines for conducting the public hearing.

Welcoming the public representatives, the officers and the general public present at the hearing, Shri Hari Prasad Pipralia, Additional District Collector

(Administration), Bikaner said that the public hearing had been organized for inviting suggestions and objections in connection with grant of environmental clearance to mining lease no. 18/83 (Area 129.50 Hectare) situated near village Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha, District- Bikaner allotted to M/s. Sharda Sales Corporation.

First of all Shri R.K. Mandawat, Regional Officer, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Bikaner requested Dr. Radhe Shyam, the representative of the consultant to the project, M/s. Apex Mintech Consultants to furnish a detailed information regarding the project and the likely impact on the environment to the general public through a projector.

Thereafter Dr. Radhe Shyam environmental consultant to the project welcomed all the officers, the public representatives and the residents of the village. Further, the environmental consultant furnished information regarding the life of the mine, introduction to the mine, mineral reserves, method of mining, area of study, climate, land use, drainage pattern, impact of mining activities on biodiversity, land environment, soil, air, noise level and the measures of their mitigation. He also explained about the programme of monitoring of environmental parameters and the proposed corporate social responsibility (C.S.R.).

After that Shri Hari Prasad Pipralia, Additional District Collector (Administration), Bikaner requested the general public present at the hearing to raise their objections and offer their suggestions. Following that, the public representatives and the general public present at the hearing raised the questions, expressed their doubts and objections and offered their suggestions which are detailed below:

1. Shri Jagdish Khichad, President, Congress Kishan Morcha, Bikaner- “I welcome all the officers to have come to the village. Now I express that I was greatly pained to hear of unrealistic things. It is not like this in reality. The mining area is adjacent to the residential area. Mining has been going on at a distance of 20 mts. from the residential area. They are dumping soil in a very old pond; mining was done over the drainage area of ponds. As a result of doing mining over the water course the government suffered loss of crores of rupees; big depression has been caused in the water course. This is the only pond in Bikaner District where water lasts for ten years. The overburden has been dumped in the pond and a 200 ft. dump created. There is a school for children at a distance of 100 mts. Our residential area is at a distance of 10 to 20 feet. There is one Mr. Narpat Singh Rajvi, M.L.A. one of whose brothers

operates the mine who is associated with a businessman (Baniya). He has been carrying out mining work for last 10 to 15 years against the will of villagers. The people of the village raised objections. The officers who came here earlier were only his followers. Today I have seen a ray of hope because you have given us a chance of raising questions. It is my request to the A.D.M. to suggest him go to the mine site if he considers my village as his village. A.D.M. sir, if you all feel it proper, kindly issue N.O.C. for grant of E.C., the Sarpanch Mrs. Manju Devi will put her signature over that. If you accept my view, because you are an officer born and brought up in a rural area, kindly accept this village as your village and go to the site for having a look. They are reporting it to be at a distance of 3 km. from the village. I have got no objection even it is at a distance of 1 km. from the village. They are encroaching into the village, playing with the health of the people. We are villagers and nobody listens to us. We don't go to officers, because we are not in a habit of going to them. If we go, nobody listens to us because they have approach to the administration. If it is just a formality, you also may go for completing the formalities. Kindly accept my requisite and visit the site. What else can I say? Jai Hind Jai Bharat”.

After that Shri Hari Prasad Pipralia, Additional District Collector (Administration), Bikaner said that whatever has been stated by Khichad Sahib regarding the real problem of the environment at the village Panchayat has been recorded by the officers of the Pollution Control Board. All these details will be included in the Public Hearing. After completion of the public hearing I shall visit the site along with the S. D.M.. The statements made by the villagers will be included in the environmental clearance. If there is anything regarding environment in the minds of other people present here, they also will be included.

Further Shri Jagdish Khichad added that the Patwari of our panchayat is sitting here and he is having the map also with him. The pond area (Jod Paytan) is being excavated. Please ask him about the distance of the Jod Paytan from the residential area. If it is at a distance of 3 km. from the village boundary, then please accept it. Our village is spread over a length of 1 km. only. The village is surrounded by pasture land (Gochar land).

Following this the S.D.M. said that they would inspect the site to find the fact. If anybody else wants to tell something or raise objection, he may do so.

2. Shri Ganga Bisan S/o Shri Ram Chandra Ji Khichad, R/o Jaisinghdesar-“Even if one of the statements made here is correct I request the officers to issue license to the party. The house close to the site, for which lease has been granted to me is mine. The exact distance of the mine from the house has not been measured. But its distance is not more than 40 to 50 feet. Our this pond has been dug by the elderly people sitting here with their own hands. The rain water, therein, has not dried up for last 10 years and never dries up. By drying up I mean it never got exhausted. This pond is number 1 in this locality and there is a new pond near it. The work worth crores of rupees has been done in the name of Narega, Famine relief etc. in the new pond. The copy may be taken from the officer sitting nearby. Its entire “paytan” (catchment area) was excavated. It can be verified at the site.

Further as for as environmental issues are concerned, I have read their file. They have written that 300, 250 and 400 trees were planted. Let the contractor’s mens say under oath, if they have planted even a single tree. The visit of the site will bring out the fact. I will not accept the naturally grown Khejri. Instead of plantation they have done deforestation. They talk of dust particles and sprinkling. Although I have not measured, the height is more than 200 feet and you yourself know what would happen to the houses situated at a distance of 20 feet while unloading the dumpers. It is the request of the villagers to you to help us get rid of it, otherwise the gram panchayat will be constrained to move a court of law. We waited for a number of years, but the govt. again became ready for granting the lease; it is in the hands of the govt., what can the villagers do. Let the police say what problems here are. There are no problems. The police are posted. Let them ask the police what the problems are. The public hearing is being conducted. It is related to the govt. and govt. is yours. Post the police where were you like. Let any number of villagers come they will be afraid of police. We fought a lot for this as a result of which the mine remained closed for a number of months. After that closure they posted the police and drove away and draw away the people of the village after twisting their neck. What can the villagers do. They are not in a position to fight. It is not possible to fight against the govt. Since a large number of people are sitting, my speech should not be long. After visiting the site and verifying the fact, you can do whatever you think proper.

3. Shri Bansi Lal S/o Shri Goverdhan Ram, R/o Jaisinghdesar Magra- He said that whatever conditions have been mentioned regarding the environment are all false. Not even a single information is true. If even a single statement is true, then I am prepared to do whatever you say. It is difficult to bake rotis in the nearby houses and we eat 50% dust with flour. All the clothes become dirty with soil and soil is deposited on the utensils. They have not planted any tree. They don't sprinkle water also. When a vehicle passes dust is raised and the whole village becomes dark. The statements made about spending money on sports in the school are false. This person is neither spent money on school so far nor will he do so in future. He is a number one thief. Not even in a single resident of this village is in support of opening of the mine. The people of the village are fed up with the mine. The dust has spoilt our agriculture. When a man comes out of his house after taking bath, his clothes get dirty. The mine should be closed.

4. Shri Rameshwar Lal S/o Sh. Kanwar Lal, R/o Jaisinghdesar- He said that the house situated next to the nearby house is mine. I had a house which I left and constructed another house. There also dust problems were faced. We have a pond the water of which is used by the people of 6 to 7 villages for drinking purpose. Let the administration help the villagers.

5. Shri Devi Lal S/o Shri Kevar Lal, R/o Jaisinghdesar- He said that there is a house at a distance of 10 feet from the mine. There is a problem of dust. Look into our condition. The condition is very bad. Please visit the site.

6. Shri Maniram S/o Shri Ballu Ram, R/o Jaisinghdesar- He said that a girl lost her life at the mine. You can check the report. Cows lost their lives by falling into the mine. The sixth house from the mine belongs to me. They wanted to erect a wall near the pond, but we did not allow because if the wall fell, the pond would be spoilt. You may go and see whether we can drink the pond water. If you drink it, you will fall sick.

7. Shri Ratiram Khichad, R/o Jaisinghdesar-He said that the second house from the mine belonged to him. After leaving the house I am residing in the Dhani. You may verify by visiting the site. I am an agriculturalist and can not talk too much.

8. Shri Kisna Ram S/o Shri Ishra Ram Bhadu, R/o Jaisinghdesar- He said that there is a problem of dust in their village and they are suffering from cough and asthma. We are facing problem in breathing.

9. Shri Hazari Ram, R/o Jaisinghdesar - He said that he has dug the pond with his own hands. The people of 10 villages drink the water from the pond. This pond should not be polluted. Please close down the mine.

10. Shri Gopi Ram S/o Shri Uda Ram, Ward Panch, R/o Jaisinghdesar- He said that the mine is closed to the village. All the people are suffering. He wanted the mine to be closed.

11. Shri Shiv Dutt S/o Shri Bela Ram Khichad, R/o Jaisinghdesar- “The second agriculture field from the mine belongs to me. It has been stated that mining lease over an area of 129.50 hectare. has been taken and they will carry out mining over that. I am afraid that in future our agricultural land will also be acquired in a similar fashion. As mining was done against our will. If the villagers oppose, mining is done with the help of the police. The owners of the agricultural field will have no right. There is no fencing around the mine. Take the example of Neyeli where work is done after taking permission from the village. It finds place in new paper also. But today we have come to know that mining licence has been taken over our land also. Secondly not in a single paisa as per the budget in given to the villagers. I request all the villagers to visit the site. The govt. organizes camps for water self dependence and water unification spending crores of rupees. Mining has been going on in the catchment area and they want to run the mine against the will of the villagers.

12. Shri Nanu Ram, R/o Jaisinghdesar- “I have dug the pond with my own hands and I want that the mine should be closed.

13. Shri Rupa Ram S/o Shri Nenu Ram, R/o Jaisinghdesar- “ I have an agricultural field near the mine. Even ‘moth’ could not grow and nothing was saved. I reside outside and he obtains the signatures of my parents on plain paper. He has a proposal of giving money to the school but it is all meaningless.

14. Shri Shivratan, R/o Jaisinghdesar-“Ten years back the residents of 7 villages used to drink water from the pond”.

15. Shri Moghram S/o Shri Shankar Lal, R/o Jaisinghdesar-“My house is situated near the pal (dam) of the mine. I face problems due to dust, please close the mine.

16. Shri Harfool Ram, R/o Jaisinghdesar- “The pond is situated near the mine. The people of the village are suffering. Dust is coming into the houses, please close the mine.

17. Shri Madan Lal Lal S/o Shri Chandu Ram, R/o Jaisinghdesar Magra- “This is the most serious problem being faced by us. You have all come to our door step for solving the problem. This problem will be very painful to the coming generation. Let the matter be referred to the state govt. I request you to solve our problem. All the villagers will co-operate. The villagers have been suffering physically and mentally.

18. Shri Shiv Lal, S/o Shri Karna Ram, R/o Jaisinghdesar Magra-“The problems raised by the Sarpanch is serious. Please solve it.

19. Shri Bhagwana Ram S/o Shri Suraja Ram, R/o Jaisinghdesar-“The problems raised are real. Please solve them.

20. Shri Jagdish, S/o Shri Lal Chand, R/o Jaisinghdesar-“My house is nearby. 2 inch thick layers of the dust get deposited. We are facing dust problem.

21. Shri Bhanwar Lal, R/o Jaisinghdesar-“My agricultural field is located near the mine. Pits have been dug over the approach route. No path is left. Animals fall into the pits.

22. Shri Surendra Singh S/o Shri Shaitan Singh, R/o Jaisinghdesar-“ The mine is not at all beneficial. Let it we closed immediately. Thanks to the officers present here.

23. Smt. Kusumi Devi W/o Shri Lalu Ram, UpSarpanch (Dy. Sarpanch) R/o Jaisinghdesar-“My house is near the mine. Dust rises from the mine and causes problems.

24. Shri Pappu Singh- The deploy labourers in the name of the village. It is all false. I engaged 5 to 7 persons and a tractor. Such a pressure was created against me that either I should remove the labourers or I would be removed by engaging outsiders.

Therefore, sir, out of fear I removed the labourers without charging even a single rupees.

25. Smt. Yashoda, W/o Shri Bhanwar Lal, Ward Panch, R/o Jaisinghdesar-“The mine should be closed because there is a pond nearby. Due to existence of large heaps water doesn't come. Water has to be brought with the help of tankers after requesting the Sarpanch.

26. Shri Ram Dhan S/o Shri Bhagirath, former Ward Panch, R/o Jaisinghdesar-“They were doing mining forcibly. Animals died but the mine owner did not give any reply.

27. Shri Rameshwar S/o Shri Goverdhan, R/o Jaisinghdesar-“After leaving the village I am residing at Dhani. If the mine is closed I may go back to the village. The mine owner was doing mining by giving threats. They completely spoilt the new pond. Everything is being done under push and pull. Due to dust one cannot stand. The catchment area was spoilt.

28. Shri Sahi Ram S/o Shri Ram Rakh, R/o Jaisinghdesar-“The villagers are worried due to the mine. They spoilt the pond. Please solve our problems.

29. Shri Jai Sukh S/o Shri Ram Das, R/o Jaisinghdesar-“My agricultural field is nearby. They spoilt the crops. For protecting the pond, let the mine is closed with immediate effect.

30. Shri Sampat Lal Bishnoi S/o Shri Jai Ram Bishnoi, R/o Jaisinghdesar-“Once getting filled up, the pond water lasts for 5 to 6 years. Sir, you have come to our village, we all are requesting you; please visit the site and you will be convinced. There was a house near the mine. I have constructed another house after leaving that. The mine contractor wants to loot the village by paying bribes. My house is nearby which is inundated. The mine owner promised to fill by spending a sum of Rs. 50,000 – 60,000 and requested me to keep quiet regarding the mine. But I myself got it filled up with soil.

31.Smt. Manju Devi, R/o Jaisinghdesar-“ This mine should be closed. The villagers are suffering a lot due to the mine.

32. Shri Harchand Ram, R/o Jaisinghdesar-“Respectfully I state that arranging a meeting is just a pretention because they have a strong influence at the higher level. They say that the minister is their, The Govt. is their and they have goonda elements with them. They claim that they can get anything done and can get anybody killed. It is my request to you that if you want to do something honestly and sincerely, the mine should be closed with immediate effect. Otherwise it is just a drama on the part of the Govt., and I do not believe in it. Several times I told the administration. All the promises have proved to be false. Earlier also I showed the site to the administration. It was a drama on the part of the administration. This pond is not the paternal property

of anybody. It has been dug by our ancestors. We have two large ponds here. The govt. has invested crores of rupees on one of them and the catchment area of that has been excavated. When we complain, they give a threat of killing. It is my request to you that you believe in truth, please order the closure of the mine today itself.

After that, the A.D.M. said that the outcome of the outcome of the public hearing which took place today is that all the public representatives like Sarpanch Saheb, Ward Panch Saheb and the other residents of the village are unanimous on one thing.

Objections received from the public representatives of Gram Panchayat are mainly related to environment. The officers of the Pollution Control Board and the residents are sitting here. Out of the objections received, the main objection is that 50 – 60 years back the people of the Khichad family and the Bhadu family took great pains in digging a pond. As a result of the development of mining area, the historical pond (Nadi) is at the verge of extinction.

People of 5 – 7 villages received drinking water from the pond (Nadi). In addition the A.D.M. said that their all the statements had been recorded and would be forwarded in the form of C.D. to the MoEFCC, Govt. of India without making any modification. He further added that the following facts have also cropped up at the public hearing:

1. The people residing near the mining area said that their parental houses had been disturbed and they were residing in the farm.
2. As a result of carrying out mining in the catchment area (Paytan area) of the pond (Nadi), the supply of water has diminished.
3. Public loss has been caused due to formation of pits on the public path/road.
4. As a result of flying of soil dust, T.B. and pulmonary diseases were caused.
5. Regarding environment it was stated that plantation had been done. But you said that plantation has not been done.
6. A mention of C.S.R. activity was made but the villagers alleged that no C.S.R. activity took place.
7. The people said about Air & Noise pollution and added that no wire fencing had been done. In addition, the crops are getting damaged and the local people are not provided with jobs/employment.

Further the A.D.M. added that these main facts which have appeared would be included in the report. In the course of public hearing three written presentations/suggestions/letters were received (Enclosure-D).

Thereafter the Additional Collector (Administration), Bikaner and the Regional Officer, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Bikaner declared the public hearing closed after proposing a vote of thanks.

-Sd-
Shri Hari Prasad Pipralia,
Additional District Collector
(Administration),
Bikaner, Rajasthan.

-Sd-
Shri R.K. Mandawat,
Regional Officer,
Rajasthan State Pollution Control
Board,
Bikaner, Rajasthan.

7.1.5 Questions raised by the Public and answers given by the PP:

Questions raised by the public and answers given by the PP at the public hearing held at 10.00 AM on 29.09.2016 at Atal Sewa Kendra (Gram Panchayat Bhawan) Gram Panchayat Jaisinghdesar Magra, Tehsil- Nokha, District- Bikaner Rajasthan for grant of environmental clearance to the mining project of M/s. Sharda Sales Corporation, having M.L. No. 10/83 and Lease area 129.50 Hectares situated near village Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil-Nokha, District Bikaner.

Name	Question	Reply
<p>1. Shri Jagdish Khichad, President, Congress Kishan Morcha, Bikaner</p>	<p>“I welcome all the officers to have come to the village. Now I express that I was greatly pained to hear of unrealistic things. It is not like this in reality. The mining area is adjacent to the residential area. Mining has been going on at a distance of 20 mts. from the residential area. They are dumping soil in a very old pond; mining was done over the drainage area of ponds. As a result of doing mining over the water course the government suffered loss of crores of rupees; big depression has been caused in the water course. This is the only pond in Bikaner District where water lasts for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining work has not been done by us at any place less than 45 mtr. from houses, which is as per the provisions of Rajasthan Minor Mineral Rules. • All these allegations are baseless. It is true that there is a pond [Chob/ Chhoti Talai/ Johad paytan] within the lease area but neither excavation has been done nor waste material dumped into the pond. Mining work has been done within the lease hold and the waste material has been dumped within the lease hold by making proper benches. Moreover, the mining operations have been completely suspended with effect from 1.1.2013. • Our mining lease was sanctioned in the year 1983 and there were no houses around the lease at the time of allotment. Gradually people occupied land within the

	<p>ten years. The overburden has been dumped in the pond and a 200 ft. dump created. There is a school for children at a distance of 100 mts. Our residential area is at a distance of 10 to 20 feet. There is one Mr. Narpat Singh Rajvi, M.L.A. one of whose brothers operates the mine who is associated with a businessman (Baniya). He has been carrying out mining work for last 10 to 15 years against the will of villagers. The people of the village raised objections. The officers who came here earlier were only his followers. Today I have seen a ray of hope because you have given us a chance of raising questions. It is my request to the A.D.M. to suggest him go to the mine site if he considers my village as his village. A.D.M. sir, if you all feel it proper, kindly issue N.O.C. for grant of E.C., the Sarpanch Mrs. Manju Devi will put her signature over that. If you accept my view, because you</p>	<p>lease hold and constructed houses. Even then the mining pits are situated at a distance of more than 45 mtr. from the residential area, as per rules.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In future also there is a programme of carrying out mining work at a distance of 440 mtrs in the South from the village and the school building. • Mining work has not been done by us within the Jod Payatan (Nadi) and we have also been making efforts continuously for its conservation. It will be ensure that no damage is caused to the existing nadi in the course of mining. On the other hand the activities as proposed under Table 7.1 with their budgetary provisions will be taken.
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	<p>are an officer born and brought up in a rural area, kindly accept this village as your village and go to the site for having a look. They are reporting it to be at a distance of 3 km. from the village. I have got no objection even it is at a distance of 1 km. from the village. They are encroaching into the village, playing with the health of the people. We are villagers and nobody listens to us. We don't go to officers, because we are not in a habit of going to them. If we go, nobody listens to us because they have approach to the administration. If it is just a formality, you also may go for completing the formalities. Kindly accept my request and visit the site. What else can I say? Jai Hind Jai Bharat". Further Shri Jagdish Khichad added that the Patwari of our panchayat is sitting here and he is having the map also with him. The pond area (Jod Paytan) is being excavated. Please ask him about the</p>	
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	<p>distance of the Jod Paytan from the residential area. If it is at a distance of 3 km. from the village boundary, then please accept it. Our village is spread over a length of 1 km. only. The village is surrounded by pasture land (Gochar land).</p>	
<p>2. Shri Ganga Bisan S/o Shri Ram Chandra Ji Khichad, R/o Jaisinghdesar</p>	<p>“Even if one of the statements made here is correct I request the officers to issue license to the party. The house close to the site, for which lease has been granted to me is mine. The exact distance of the mine from the house has not been measured. But its distance is not more than 40 to 50 feet. Our this pond has been dug by the elderly people sitting here with their own hands. The rain water, therein, has not dried up for last 10 years and never dries up. By drying up I mean it never got exhausted. This pond is number 1 in this locality and there is a new pond near it. The work worth crores of rupees has been done in the name of Narega, Famine relief etc. in the new pond. The copy may be taken from the officer sitting nearby. Its entire “Payatan” (catchment area) was excavated. It can be verified at the site. Further as for as environmental issues are concerned, I have read their file. They have written that 300, 250 and 400 trees were planted. Let the contractor’s</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In reality, in the past no excavation work was done near any house. The house of the complainant is at a distance of 60 – 70 mtr. from the mining pit. ● This allegation is also baseless. In the past no mining work was done by us within any Johad Payatan. A photograph of the water filled Johad Payatan is enclosed (Photograph-A,B&C). ● 400 – 500 saplings of Neem, Khejri, Kikar, Ardu have been planted over the boundary barrier. Out of them more than 250-300 saplings are alive even today. The photograph is enclosed (Photographs-D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K&L). ● At the time when the waste material was dumped at the said place, there were no houses near that. Later on houses were constructed illegally by some persons. ● At the time of public hearing the police were called by the Administration for a smooth conduct of the

	<p>mens say under oath, if they have planted even a single tree. The visit of the site will bring out the fact. I will not accept the naturally grown Khejri. Instead of plantation they have done deforestation. They talk of dust particles and sprinkling. Although I have not measured, the height is more than 200 feet and you yourself know what would happen to the houses situated at a distance of 20 feet while unloading the dumpers. It is the request of the villagers to you to help us get rid of it, otherwise the Gram Panchayat will be constrained to move a court of law. We waited for a number of years, but the govt. again became ready for granting the lease; it is in the hands of the govt., what the villagers can do. Let the police say what problems here are. There are no problems. The police are posted. Let them ask the police what the problems are. The public hearing is being conducted. It is related to the govt. and govt. is yours. Post the police where were you like. Let any number of villagers come they will be afraid of police. We fought a lot for this as a result of which the mine remained closed for a number of months. After that closure they posted the police and drove away and draw away the people of the village after twisting their neck. What can the villagers do. They are not in a position to fight. It is not possible to fight against the govt. Since a large number of</p>	<p>public hearing and not for harassing any body.</p>
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	<p>people are sitting, my speech should not be long. After visiting the site and verifying the fact, you can do whatever you think proper.</p>	
<p>3. Shri Bansilal S/o Shri Goverdhan Ram, R/o Jaisinghdesar Magra</p>	<p>He said that whatever conditions have been mentioned regarding the environment are all false. Not even a single information is true. If even a single statement is true, then I am prepared to do whatever you say. It is difficult to bake rotis in the nearby houses and we eat 50% dust with flour. All the clothes become dirty with soil and soil is deposited on the utensils. They have not planted any tree. They don't sprinkle water also. When a vehicle passes dust is raised and the whole village becomes dark. The statements made about spending money on sports in the school are false. This person is neither spent money on school so far nor will he do so in future. He is a number one thief. Not even in a single resident of this village is in support of opening of the mine. The people of the village are fed up with the mine. The dust has spoiled our agriculture. When a man comes out of his house after taking bath, his clothes get dirty. The mine should be closed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This allegation is baseless and made with malafide intention. While carrying out mining, adequate water sprinkling was done over the haulage road. About 100 – 150 trees have been planted in between the village and the mine for checking the spread of dust particles. While transporting the mineral, the loaded trucks/dumpers were kept covered. • When clay is taken out of the mine, it contains a lot of moisture. Due to that very small quantity of dust is raised and no blasting was done for extraction of clay. No crushing was done either. The allegation that no expenses were incurred on social work, is also baseless. We have been encouraging the students of the schools of Pithrasar and Jaisinghdesar villager by making contributions on the occasion of Independence Day and Republic Day. For example – Furniture worth Rs. 1,40,000/- were made available to Govt. Secondary School of Pithrasar village on the occasion of 15 August, 2015 (Photograph-T,U,V&W). In addition there has been a practice of giving blankets and

		<p>other materials to the poor families of the village (Photograph-N,O&P). Further there has been a practice of giving financial assistance from time to time to the weak and the elderly people of the village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this context, appreciation letter issued by the Sarpanch and clippings of the news paper are enclosed (Photograph-V&W).
4. Shri Rameshwar Lal S/o Sh. Kanwar Lal, R/o Jaisinghdesar	<p>He said that the house situated next to the nearby house is mine. I had a house which I left and constructed another house. There also dust problems were faced. We have a pond the water of which is used by the people of 6 to 7 villages for drinking purpose. Let the administration help the villagers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is correct that there is a nadi in the village but its water is used by the animals only. Drinking water is supplied to the village by the PHED. As mentioned above in past few years illegal houses have been constructed within lease hold. Adequate water sprinkling was done to ensure that dust did not get air borne. In future also similar practice will be adopted.
5. Shri Devi Lal S/o Shri Kevar Lal, R/o Jaisinghdesar	<p>He said that there is a house at a distance of 10 feet from the mine. There is a problem of dust. Look into our condition. The condition is very bad. Please visit the site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This allegation is also baseless. In spite of making illegal construction, the houses are far off the working pits. In order to ensure that no dust was raised, water sprinkling was done and trees have been planted.
6. Shri Maniram S/o Shri Ballu Ram, R/o Jaisinghdesar	<p>He said that a girl lost her life at the mine. You can check the report. Cows lost their lives by falling into the mine. The sixth house from the mine belongs to me. They wanted to erect a wall near</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This allegation is also baseless. Proper wire fencing has been done around the mining pit (Photograph-AA). No child has lost its life by falling into the mining

	<p>the pond, but we did not allow because if the wall fell, the pond would be spoilt. You may go and see whether we can drink the pond water. If you drink it, you will fall sick.</p>	<p>pit. There was a proposal of constructing a retaining wall for checking the flow of waste material with water into the nadi but some persons didn't allow it to be done.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even now we are making efforts to construct the said wall and retaining walls have been constructed in some parts (Photographs-X,Y&Z). • The utility of the nadi water is limited to the use of drinking for the animals. Water connection has been provided by the PHED and the villagers don't use the nadi water for drinking purpose.
7. Shri Ratiram Khichad, R/o Jaisinghdesar	<p>He said that the second house from the mine belonged to him. After leaving the house I am residing in the Dhani. You may verify by visiting the site. I am an agriculturalist and cannot talk too much.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As stated above no mining was done close to any house, rather some people have constructed rooms by encroaching the lease area but they are not residing in these rooms. Now he is residing in a Dhani for looking after is farming.
8. Shri Kisna Ram S/o Shri Ishra Ram Bhadu, R/o Jaisinghdesar	<p>He said that there is a problem of dust in their village and they are suffering from cough and asthma. We are facing problem in breathing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the past when mining work was in progress, adequate water sprinkling was done to suppress dust and plantation has also been done (Photograph-D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L&M). No such effects have been noticed.
9. Shri Hazari Ram, R/o Jaisinghdesar	<p>He said that he has dug the pond with his own hands. The people of 10 villages drink the water from the pond. This pond should not be polluted. Please close down the mine.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the past also, due care was taken to ensure that no damage was caused to the pond as a result of mining. In future also due care will be taken.

<p>10. Shri Gopi Ram S/o Shri Uda Ram, Ward Panch, R/o Jaisinghdesar</p>	<p>He said that the mine is closed to the village. All the people are suffering. He wanted the mine to be closed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the past when the mining work was in progress, it was ensured that no harm was caused to any body due to mining. In future also it will be ensured that no harm is caused to any body.
<p>11. Shri Shiv Dutt S/o Shri Bela Ram Khichad, R/o Jaisinghdesar-</p>	<p>The second agriculture field from the mine belongs to me. It has been stated that mining lease over an area of 129.50 hectare. has been taken and they will carry out mining over that. I am afraid that in future our agricultural land will also be acquired in a similar fashion. As mining was done against our will. If the villagers oppose, mining is done with the help of the police. The owners of the agricultural field will have no right. There is no fencing around the mine. Take the example of Neyeli where work is done after taking permission from the village. It finds place in new paper also. But today we have come to know that mining licence has been taken over our land also. Secondly not in a single paisa as per the budget in given to the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our mining lease old has got sufficient lease area. Mining will be done as per rules within the same. In future if khatedari land is needed all the mining laws will be followed. We don't have the intension of grabbing any body's field. • In the past also we have been spending on social work and in future also expenses will be incurred as per the provisions made in the EIA/EMP. • No excavation work has been done by us within the Johad Payatan. The nadi of this Gram Panchayat has been renovated under Jal Swawalamban (Photograph-Q,R&S). • In this regard the clippings of news paper and letter of thanks given by the Sarpanch are enclosed (Photograph-W).

	villagers. I request all the villagers to visit the site. The govt. organizes camps for water self dependence and water unification spending crores of rupees. Mining has been going on in the catchment area and they want to run the mine against the will of the villagers.	
12. Shri Nanu Ram, R/o Jaisinghdesar	I have dug the pond with my own hands and I want that the mine should be closed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No damage will be caused to the existing nadi as a result of mining. (Photograph-A,B&C).
13. Shri Rupa Ram S/o Shri Nenu Ram, R/o Jaisinghdesar	I have an agricultural field near the mine. Even 'moth' could not grow and nothing was saved. I reside outside and he obtains the signatures of my parents on plain paper. He has a proposal of giving money to the school but it is all meaningless.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All these allegations are baseless. False signatures were not obtained by us from anybody. Documentary proof of assistance given for carrying out social work is available (Photograph-N,O,P,Q,R,S,T&U).
14. Shri Shivratn, R/o Jaisinghdesar	"Ten years back the residents of 7 villages used to drink water from the pond".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the past no damage has been caused nor will it be done in future. Even today this 'nadi' is fully protected and every year rain water gets accumulated in it (Photographs are enclosed-A, B,& C).
15. Shri Moghram S/o Shri Shankar Lal, R/o	"My house is situated near the pal (dam) of the mine. I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the allegations are baseless.

Jaisinghdesar	face problems due to dust, please close the mine.	
16. Shri Harfool Ram, R/o Jaisinghdesar	“The pond is situated near the mine. The people of the village are suffering. Dust is coming into the houses, please close the mine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the past when mining work was carried out, water was sprinkled for preventing dust from flying off. Plantation is also done (Photographs are enclosed- D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K&L).
17. Shri Madan Lal Lal S/o Shri Chandu Ram, R/o Jaisinghdesar Magra	“This is the most serious problem being faced by us. You have all come to our door step for solving the problem. This problem will be very painful to the coming generation. Let the matter be referred to the state govt. I request you to solve our problem. All the villagers will co-operate. The villagers have been suffering physically and mentally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All these allegations are baseless.
18. Shri Shiv Lal, S/o Shri Karna Ram, R/o Jaisinghdesar Magra	“The problems raised by the Sarpanch are serious. Please solve it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All these allegation are baseless.
19. Shri Bhagwana Ram S/o Shri Suraja Ram R/o Jaisinghdesar	“The problems raised are real. Please solve them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All these allegation are baseless.
20. Shri Jagdish, S/o Shri Lal Chand, R/o Jaisinghdesar	“My house is nearby. 2 inch thick layers of the dust get deposited. We are facing dust problem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This allegation has been made with malafide intension. We would like to explain that this is a desert region and during summer dusty storms blow spreading the sand.
21. Shri Bhanwar Lal, R/o	“My agricultural field is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This allegation is

Jaisinghdesar	located near the mine. Pits have been dug over the approach route. No path is left. Animals fall into the pits.	baseless. No pits have been dug by us.
22. Shri Surendra Singh S/o Shri Shaitan Singh, R/o Jaisinghdesar	“The mine is not at all beneficial. Let it we closed immediately. Thanks to the officers present here.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This allegation has been made by some selfish elements who think of their own interest. The future of the families of the workers engaged here depends upon this mine only. There are no other means of employment in the village. The village labourers have to go daily for employment to the cities which are situated at a distance of 40 – 50 kms.
23. Smt. Kusumi Devi W/o Shri Lalu Ram, UpSarpanch R/o Jaisinghdesar	“My house is near the mine. Dust rises from the mine and causes problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate measures were taken by us for checking the dust from getting air borne and in future also proper measures will be taken after commencement of mining operation.
24. Shri Pappu Singh	The deploy labourers in the name of the village. It is all false. I engaged 5 to 7 persons and a tractor. Such a pressure was created against	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This allegation is also baseless. No such work was ever done by us nor will it be done in future.

	<p>me that either I should remove the labourers or I would be removed by engaging outsiders. Therefore, sir, out of fear I removed the labourers without charging even a single rupees.</p>	
<p>25. Smt. Yashoda, W/o Shri Bhanwar Lal, Ward Panch, R/o Jaisinghdesar</p>	<p>“The mine should be closed because there is a pond nearby. Due to existence of large heaps water doesn’t come. Water has to be brought with the help of tankers after requesting the Sarpanch.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No adverse impact of dunes takes place on the inflow of water because the dunes are not located in the passage of water in flow. Thus the mining operations carried out by us don't cause any hindrance to the flow of water into the pond. At present time also adequate quantity of water is available in the pond. In future also due care will be taken to ensure that no hindrance is caused to the flow of water into the pond by mining or waste dumping.
<p>26. Shri Ram Dhan S/o Shri Bhagirath, former Ward Panch, R/o Jaisinghdesar</p>	<p>-“They were doing mining forcibly. Animals died but the mine owner did not give any reply.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allegation that in the past some animal lost its life due to the mining is unfounded. The mining pit has been fenced off as

		per rules. (Photograph-AA). In the past mining work was done as per rules without exerting any pressure or force.
27. Shri Rameshwar S/o Shri Goverdhan, R/o Jaisinghdesar	“After leaving the village I am residing at Dhani. If the mine is closed I may go back to the village. The mine owner was doing mining by giving threats. They completely spoilt the new pond. Everything is being done under push and pull. Due to dust one cannot stand. The catchment area was spoilt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This allegation is also baseless made with malafide intention. No body is threatened by us in any way. The mining work was done as per rules without exerting pressure on any body. Water was sprinkled 2 to 3 times a day for checking the dust from spreading (Photograph-M). No damage has been caused by us to the nadi nor will it be done in future.
28. Shri Sahi Ram S/o Shri Ram Rakh, R/o Jaisinghdesar	“The villagers are worried due to the mine. They spoilt the pond. Please solve our problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result of mining done by us no damage has been caused to the nadi and it is fully protected. Contrary to that, employment opportunity was given to the people of the village and the work of social upliftment was also done.
29. Shri Jai Sukh S/o Shri Ram Das, R/o Jaisinghdesar	“My agricultural field is nearby. They spoilt the crops. For protecting the pond, let the mine is closed with immediate effect.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This allegation is also baseless. Neither any obstruction is caused to the natural drains by mining nor the problem of dust was created because regular water sprinkling was done.
30. Shri Sampat Lal Bishnoi S/o Shri Jai Ram Bishnoi,	“Once getting filled up, the pond water lasts for 5 to 6 years. Sir, you have come to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is true that the nadi remains full of water.

R/o Jaisinghdesar	<p>our village, we all are requesting you; please visit the site and you will be convinced. There was a house near the mine. I have constructed another house after leaving that. The mine contractor wants to loot the village by paying bribes. My house is nearby which is inundated. The mine owner promised to fill by spending a sum of Rs. 50,000 – 60,000 and requested me to keep quiet regarding the mine. But I myself got it filled up with soil.</p>	<p>Even today it is full (Photographs-A,B&C). But the allegations made are baseless. Whatever houses are there near the mine, have been illegally constructed by some people. No damage of any type has been caused to any house by mine.</p>
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A



B



C

**Photographs: A, B&C- Showing the Present Condition of Pond
[Chob/ Chhoti Talai/ Johad Paytan]**

C



D



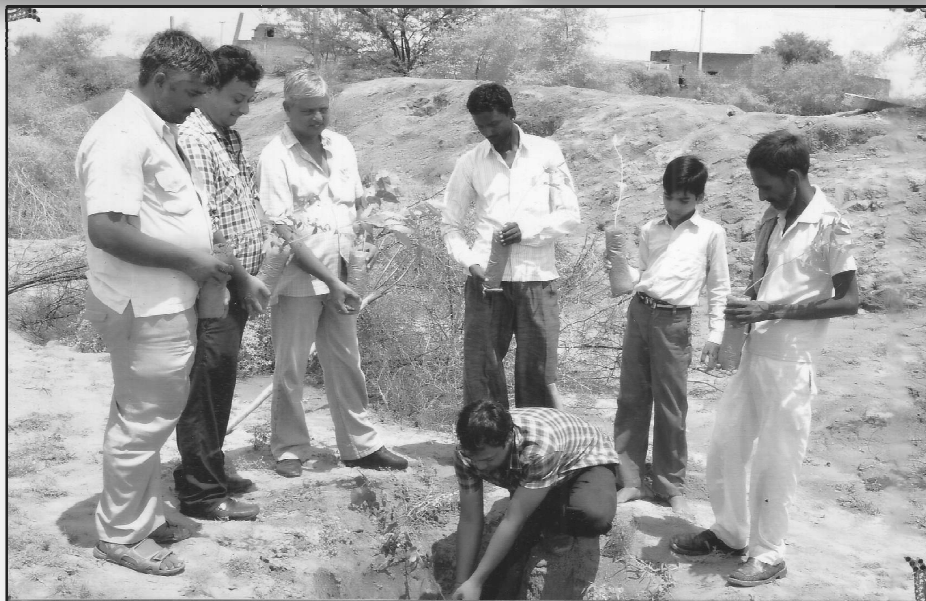
E



F



G



Photographs: D, E, F&G- Showing the Plantation work in Progress.



H



I



J



K



L

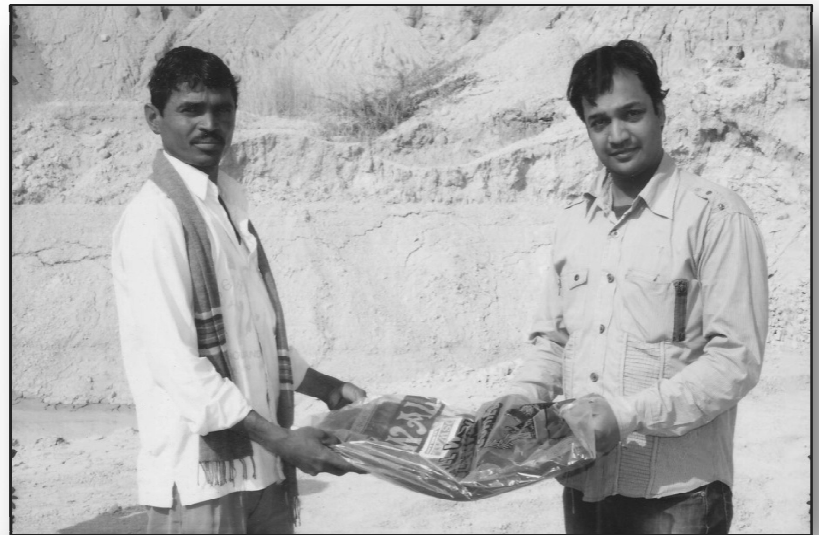
Photographs : H, I, J,K &L – Showing Existing Plantation.



Photograph : M – Showing Sprinkling of Water on Haulage Road.



N



O



P

Photographs : N, O &P – Showing Distribution of Blankets by Project Proponent



Q



R



S

Photographs : Q, R& S – The Photographs Published in the Rajasthan Patrika Showing the work of Renovation of Amlav Pond Under Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan.



T

Photograph : T – Showing Distribution of Money (Fellowship) among the Girls Students of School

प्रतिभाओं को सम्मानित किया

नापासर यहां रेल्वे स्टेशन के सामने स्थित सत्यम एकेडमी विद्यालय में कई कार्यक्रम हुए। निदेशक रामेश्वर कस्वा ने बोर्ड परीक्षाओं में अज्वल विद्यार्थियों को सम्मानित किया। वहीं आदर्श विद्या मंदिर में डॉ. भवानोशकर जोशी ने ध्वजारोहण कर शाला के विकास के लिए 1100 सौ रूपए दिए। वीकानेर रोड स्थित केशव विद्यापीठ सहित बेलसर की राजकीय प्रवेशिका संस्कृत विद्यालय में सरपंच नरेन्द्रसिंह स्याणी ने ध्वजारोहण किया। वहां धाने में थानाधिकारी नरेश मेरा व विद्युत निगम कार्यालय में सहायक अभियंता भूपसिंह ने ध्वजारोहण किया।

जयसिंहदेसर मगरा, यहां नामदेव बाल विद्या निकेतन, पंचायत भवन, उप स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र पर सरपंच प्रतिनिधि जगदीशचन्द्र खोचड़, कन्या पाठशाला में सरपंच बरजूदेवी, रामावि में नोखा प्रधान शारदा देवी व सरस्वती विद्या निकेतन में खैराज राम भांभू ने ध्वज फहराया। पिथरासर के राउमावि में शारदा संल्स माईस के राजीव पोद्दार ने नामदेव विद्या निकेतन की तीन छात्राओं को क्रमशः 2100, 1500 व 1000 रूपए की राशि प्रदान की। लालमदेसर में सरपंच पुष्यादेवी सारण, जांगलू में सरपंच भीखाराम मेहरड़ा, देसलसर में उप सरपंच अमराराम व बंधाला के राउमावि में भारमल राम व हार्दिक शिक्षण संस्थान में लखाराम दिलोइया ने झण्डारोहण किया। सूरपुरा के राउमावि में लालाराम भांभू, राउप्रावि में रूपाराम पंचार, सुदर्शन गुरुकुल में प्रभूवाम गोदरा ने ध्वज फहराया।



जयसिंहदेसर में प्रस्तुति देते विद्यार्थी।

कार्यालय अघीक्षण अभियंता, सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग, वृत्त टोंक	
निविदा संग्रोधन नोट	
इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक 1405-1414 दिनांक 22.5.2013 एवं डी.आई.पी.आर. कार्यालय के आर.ओ. क्रमांक 6020 दिनांक 23.5.2013 द्वारा आमंत्रित अल्पकालीन निविदा सूचना संख्या 04/2013-2014 में निम्नानुसार संग्रोधन किये जाते हैं:	
निविदा आवेदन/डाउनलोड करने की तारीख	: 16.8.2013 से 28.8.2013 तक उपरान्त 1.00 बजे तक
ऑन लाईन निविदा जमा कराने की तारीख	: 29.8.2013 उपरान्त 2.00 बजे तक
ऑन लाईन (वित्तिय, तकनीकी बिड) निविदा खोलने की तारीख	: 30.8.2013 को उपरान्त 2.00 बजे
निविदा शुल्क एवं धरोहर राशि जमा कराने की तारीख	: 29.8.2013 उपरान्त 2.15 बजे से 30.8.2013 उपरान्त 1.30 बजे तक सम्बन्धित कार्यालय में
नोट: निविदा की शेष शर्तें यथास्त रहेगी।	
* नगरपालिका जहाँ से जमा शुल्क/अवकाश का अधिकाधिक प्राप्त (मेघसम घीना) डीआईपीआर/सी/8989/2013 अघीक्षण अभियंता सा.नि.वि. वृत्त टोंक	

U

Photograph :U- News Paper Clipping Containing the News regarding Distribution of Money (Fellowship), among Girl Students.

फर्नीचर भेंट

रामा विद्यालय पिथरासर में स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर मुख्य अतिथि सुरपत सिंह राजवी व राजीव पोदार थे। अध्यक्षता सरपंच मंजूदेवी मेघवाल ने की। प्रधानाध्यापिका शारदा पहाड़िया ने बताया कि इस दौरान राजवी व पोदार ने एक लाख 40 हजार रुपए का फर्नीचर भेंट किया।

V

Photograph :V- News Paper Clipping showing the News regarding Donation of furniture worth Rs. 1,40,000 to the School.

कार्यालय ग्राम पंचायत जयसिंहदेसर (मगरा)

पंचायत समिति, पांचू, तहसील-नोखा (बीकानेर) राज.

प्रेषक :-

मंजू देवी

सरपंच,

ग्राम पंचायत, जयसिंहदेसर (मगरा)

पंचायत समिति, पांचू

तहसील-नोखा (बीकानेर)

Mob. 9660276692, 9950488929

प्रेषित :-

श्रीमान नैसर्ग शोरका सैलन कार्पोरेशन

बल्ल्यावती का मॉहला

बीकानेर, राजस्थान.

क्रमंक

दिनांक 24-8-2016

विषय :- ग्राम पंचायत जयसिंहदेसर (मगरा) के द्वारा प्रदत्त मुआवजे के अनुक्रम आबोद प्रकाश किये गये कार्यों के लिए धन्यवाद प्रेषण।

महोदय,

बिगत में ग्राम पंचायत के द्वारा आपके समाजिक उत्थान हेतु कुछ कार्य सम्पादित करने का अनुरोध किया गया था। उक्त यत्नाह के अनुसार आपके द्वारा किये गये निम्न लिखित कार्यों के लिये आपके धन्यवाद प्रेषित हैं।

1. राजकीय माध्यमिक विद्यालय पिथरासर को वर्ष 2016 के खतम विवस के अंतर्गत पर रूपये 1,40,000/- की राशिका फर्नीचर अनुदान स्वरूप देना।
2. पिथरासर गांव के अमलाब तलाब को भग्नत स्वरूप लीगाँद्वारा हेतु जंसीबी, ड्रपर इत्यादि के आदि से सहायता प्रदान करना।

हमें आशा हो नही अथिदु पूर्ण अरोमा है कि आप अबिषय में भी समाजिक उत्थान में सम्बंधित कार्यों में रुक-चूक कर रुचि लेंगे रहेगी।

धन्यवाद सहित

आगारी

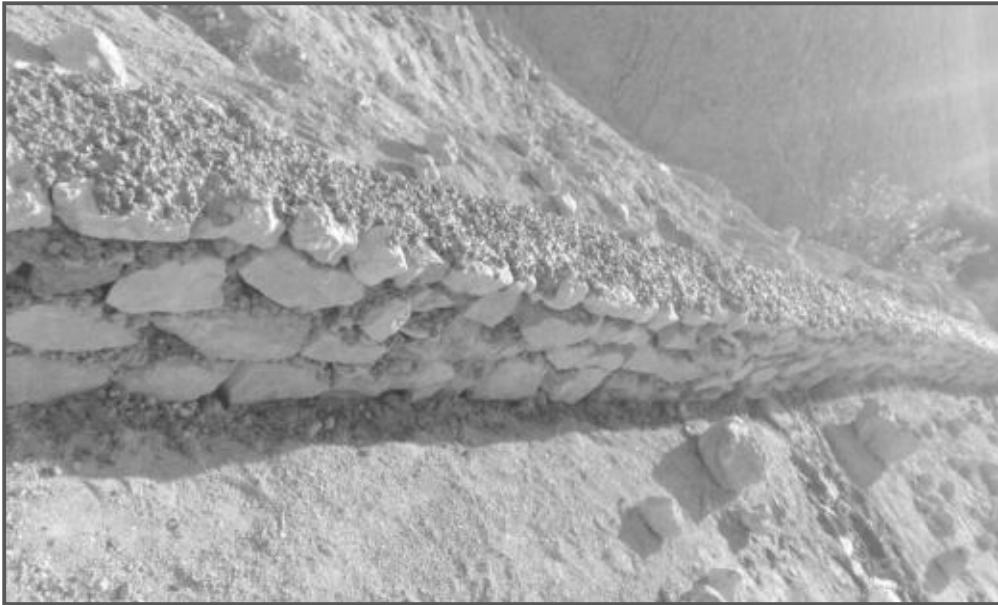
मंजू

सरपंच

ग्राम पंचायत जयसिंहदेसर (मगरा)
पांचू, नोखा (बीकानेर)

W

Photograph :W- Letter of Appreciation dated 24.8.2016 issued by the Sarpanch



X



Y

Photographs :X & Y- Showing the Retaining wall constructed around Waste Dump.



Photograph : Z- Showing Garland Drains and Siltation Pond.



Photograph : AA- Showing Wire Fencing Around the Mine Pit.

Table 7.1: Details of Proposed activity for the Conservation of Nadi

S.No.	Activity	Amount (Rs.)
1	Before commencement of monsoon desiltation of the nadies will be done. In addition de-weeding of the nadies will also be done	50,000
2.	The natural drains feeding the nadi will be cleaned every year before commencement of monsoon	30,000
3.	The existing bunds around the nadies will be strengthened whenever required	20,000
4.	In order to create an awareness among the general public / villagers about the conservation of nadi, notices hoardings showing Do's and Don'ts.	30,000
Total		1,30,000



I **Sharda Devi Poddar W/o Late Shri Krishna Poddar,**
राजस्थान RAJASTHAN Resident of Bachhawat Mohalla, Bikaner (Rajasthan) being
 aged **45** years, the Proprietor of **M/s. Sharda Sales Corporation Bikaner,** the Project
 Proponent of **Jaisinghdesar Ball Clay, Red and Yellow Ochre Mine**
(M.L. No. 18/1983, having an area 129.50 Hectare) situated near village-
Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha, District- Bikaner, Rajasthan, hereby state
 under oath as follows:
बिकानेर-334001
(राजस्थान)

1. As committed in Public Hearing (PH), we will maintain 440 Meters distance from the nearby dwelling units and no mining activity will be carried out within the said distance.
2. The total number of dwelling units present at boundary of 440 Meters is approximately 20 Nos.
3. Safety measures like boundary fencing, watch and ward, etc. are already exists. Apart from this boundary plantation and boundary wall will be provided after obtaining all regulatory clearances.

For: M/s. Sharda Sales Corporation

Sharda Poddar

Sharda Devi Poddar

(Project Proponent)

Place: Bikaner

Date:

ATTESTED

**CENTRAL NOTARY
 BIKANER (RAJ.) INDIA**

02 FEB 2022

**Green Belt Development/
Plantation Programmae**

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S. No.	TITLE	Annexure No.
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Green Belt Development/ Plantation Program

1.1 Introduction:

Mining activities result in pollution of the environment. This requires protection of our environment. Plantation is the oldest technology for the restoration of the land damaged by the human activities as well as air pollution. It plays a critical role in restoring productivity, ecosystem stability and biological diversity of degraded areas. Plantation play an important role in protecting the soil surface from erosion and allowing the accumulation of fine particles. Trees are highly suitable for the detection and monitoring of the air pollutants and have been effectively used at various places. Each tree works as a small purifying, dust absorption device and at the same time acts as an oxygen generator. Trees act as natural filters as they remove pollutants from the atmosphere and improve air quality.

They act as sinks for the pollutants. Various researches have shown that vegetation removes large quantities of pollutants which has supported idea of using green belts around industrial units.

The dust laden wind blows into the vegetation and the dust is deposited on the leaves, branches and stems of the plants which act as barrier. The trees also fulfill the oxygen need of the humans as well as animals by providing oxygen. Planting of trees and shrubs for abatement of pollution and improvement of the environment is an effective and well recognized way.

By planting trees, we can achieve the dual purpose of bio-aesthetics as well as mitigation of pollution. Proper planning and plantation scheme depends upon the magnitude and type of pollution, selection of pollution tolerant and dust capturing plants.

Road side plantation has following objectives.

- a. Plants help in scavenging dust particles.
- b. They provide shelter space for birds and other biota.
- c. The plants should be evergreen, large leaved, with rough bark, ecologically compatible, with low water requirement, requiring minimum care, capable to absorb pollutants, pollutant resistant, agro climatically suitable, fast growing, free from wind throw and breakage and with high pollution tolerance index. The species should be suitable to the climate, topography and soil.
- d. The selection of plant species for green belt would be done carefully and as far as possible native plants would be used.

1.2. Plantation Technique:

A green belt with a minimum width of 3.5 meter will be developed along the periphery of the mine. The density of plantation will be kept at 1000 trees / Hectare. Plantation will be done in such a way that plants of the 2nd row are staggered between the plants of 1st row. This would attenuate the pollutants level.

In addition, plantation will be done at the following places.

- i. In safety *barrier* zone of 7.5 m. along lease boundary.
- ii. On backfilled area.
- iii. Along both the sides of the approach route/ haulage road (Kaccha and Pucca roads).
- iv. Around water bodies.

Plantation will be carried out with the onset of rains or preferably one or two weeks after the rain starts. Planting of trees during summers would be avoided which otherwise will require heavy watering.

1.3. Preparation of Pits:

- ✓ A standard pit size measuring 2'× 2'×2' will be dug.
- ✓ Pits would be filled with soil from agricultural field and FYM in the ratio of 3:1.
- ✓ Pits would be watered prior to plantation of saplings.

Care would be taken regarding location of the trees in relation to road formation. Trees will not be planted close to the inside of curves or near road junctions. There they may obscure vision and create a driving hazard. As tree trunks don't have any leaves up to a height of 8-10 ft. it would be appropriate to plant a shrub in front of such trees to give coverage to this portion.

1.4. Suggested Plant Species for Greenbelt Development:

The details of suggested plant species (Shrub, Trees and Grass) are furnished in **Table 1.1**, indicating their botanical name, common name and family.

Table 1.1: Following Plant Species will be Planted:

S.No.	Botanical Name	Family	Common Name
Shrub			
1.	<i>Maytenus emarginata</i> (Willd.) Ding Hou	Celastraceae	Kankera
2.	<i>Ziziphus nummularia</i> (Burm. f.) Wight & Arn.	Rhamnaceae	Jhar Ber
Tree			
3.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Neem
4.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.)Willd. ex Del.	Mimosaceae	Kikar
5.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Shisham
6.	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.)Druce	Mimosaceae	Sangri, Khejri
7.	<i>Tecomella undulata</i> (Sm.) Seem.	Bignoniaceae	Rohiro
8.	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lamk.	Rhamnaceae	Ber
9.	<i>Vachellia tortilis</i> (Forssk.) Galasso & Banfi	Mimosaceae	Israeli babool
10.	<i>Salvadora persica</i> L.	Salvadoraceae	Khara Jal
11.	<i>Salvadora oleoides</i> Decene	Salvadoraceae	Meetha Jal
12.	<i>Anogeissus rotundifolia</i> Blatt.& Halb.	Combretaceae	Dhauro
13.	<i>Acacia senegal</i> (L.) Willd.	Mimosaceae	Kumbhat
14.	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) De Wit.	Mimosaceae	Subabool
15.	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> (L.) Del.	Zygophyllaceae	Hingota
16.	<i>Cordia gharaf</i> Ehrenb. ex Asch.	Boraginaceae	Gondi
Grass			
17.	<i>Lasiurus indicus</i> Henrard	Poaceae	Sewan grass
18.	<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i> (Forssk.) Stapf.	Poaceae	Karad
19.	<i>Cenchrus setigerus</i> Vahl.	Poaceae	Anjan
20.	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> L.	Poaceae	Dhaman grass
21.	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> L.	Poaceae	Lemon Grass
22.	<i>Panicum turgidum</i> Forssk.	Poaceae	Desert Grass
23.	<i>Panicum antidotale</i> Retz.	Poaceae	Bansi
24.	<i>Cymbopogon jwarancusa</i> (Jones) Schult.	Poaceae	Boor

The saplings of species proposed to be planted have approved by the Dy. Conservator of Forest, Bikaner, Rajasthan, vide his letter no. एफ () सर्वे / 2016- 17/5651 dated 4.08.17 (Copy of the approval letter is enclosed herewith as Annexure No.1).

All activities related to seed procurement raising of saplings, digging of pits will be carried out before onset of rains.

1.5. Protection of Trees/ Plants from Animals and Sun Burn:

Protection of planted shrubs and trees is the greatest challenge, as villagers and their cattle are likely to damage the plantation before they are established. Hence protection of plantation is of paramount importance. Proper guards will be provided and maintained for two to three years. In order to protect the plants from sun burn during summer, jute bags and agro net will be used.

1.6. After care and Monitoring:

Adequate and timely after care such as soil working, weeding, fertilization and proper irrigation of the planted saplings would be made. The area would be protected from animals until the plants are above the level of damage. Proper monitoring of the plantation will be made.

1.7. Programme of Plantation: The total area of lease hold is 129.50 Hectare. The details of existing as well as phase wise proposed plantation are furnished below (Table 1.2 A-1.2D and Figure-1.1).

**Jaisingh Desar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine,
M.L. No. 18/83, Lease Area 129.50 Hectare, Near Village- Jaisingh Desar,
Tehsil- Nokha, District- Bikaner, Rajasthan**

Table 1.2A: Details of existing and proposed Plantation along with Budgetary Provisions

Year	Green belt on Statutory Boundary			Afforestation inside the Lease Area (Road Side, Near overburden dump and Talai boundary)			Plantation on Backfilled Area			Total			Budgetary Allocation/Amount (Rs.) (M)	Evaluation Status of Planted Saplings			Plantation Cost of Dead/Withered Saplings		Total Budgetary Allocation /Amount (Rs) S (S=M+R)	Remarks (T)
	Area (Ha.) (A)	Number of Saplings (B)	Location Latitude/ Longitude (C)	Area (Ha.) (D)	Number of Saplings (E)	Location Latitude/ Longitude (F)	Area (Ha.) (G)	Number of Saplings (H)	Location Latitude/ Longitude (I)	Area (Ha.) (J)	Number of Saplings (K)	Rate (Rs.) (L)		Area (Ha.) (N)	Live Saplings @70% (O)	Dead/Withered Saplings (P)	Rate (Rs.) (Q)	Budgetary Allocation /Amount (Rs.) (R=P×Q)		
Existing Plantation	-	-	-	1.00	300	-	-	-	-	1.00	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed Plantation																				
1	0.700	1750	27°41'27.51"N to 27°41'27.51"N	1.20	3000	27°41'27.51"N to 27°41'27.51"N	-	-	-	1.90	4750	40	190000	1.90	3325	1425	45	64125.00	254125.00	Fresh saplings will be planted in place of the dead/ withered plants during the monsoon period of next year of plantation.
	-	-	73°8'40.88"E to 73°9'9.96"E	-	-	73°8'40.88"E to 73°9'9.96"E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	0.700	1750	27°41'27.05"N to 27°42'03.19"N	1.20	3000	27°42'03.23"N to 27°42'06.58"N	-	-	-	1.90	4750	45	213750	1.90	3325	1425	50	71250.00	285000.00	
	-	-	73°8'40.88"E to 73°08'40.88"E	-	-	78°8'53.27"E to 78°08'59.36"E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	0.700	1750	27°41'27.5"N to 27°42'00.88"N	1.20	3000	27°42'19.78"N to 27°41'56.95"N	-	-	-	1.90	4750	50	237500	1.90	3325	1425	55	78375.00	315875.00	
	-	-	73°9'9.96"E to 73°9'9.96"E	-	-	78°8'41.51"E to 78°08'57.47"E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total (A)	2.100	5,250	-	4.60	9300	-	-	-	-	6.70	14550	-	641250	5.70	9975	4275	-	213750	855000	

**Jaisingh Desar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine,
M.L. No. 18/83, Lease Area 129.50 Hectare, Near Village- Jaisingh Desar,
Tehsil- Nokha, District- Bikaner, Rajasthan**

Table 1.2B: Details of proposed Plantation along with Budgetary Provisions

Year	Green belt on Statutory Boundary			Afforestation inside the Lease Area (Road Side, Near overburden dump and Talai boundary)			Plantation on Backfilled Area			Total			Budgetary Allocation/Amount (Rs.) (M)	Evaluation Status of Planted Saplings			Plantation Cost of Dead/Withered Saplings		Total Budgetary Allocation /Amount (Rs) (S=M+R)	Remarks (T)
	Area (Ha.) (A)	Number of Saplings (B)	Location Latitude/Longitude (C)	Area (Ha.) (D)	Number of Saplings (E)	Location Latitude/Longitude (F)	Area (Ha.) (G)	Number of Saplings (H)	Location Latitude/Longitude (I)	Area (Ha.) (J)	Number of Saplings (K)	Rate (Rs.) (L)		Area (Ha.) (N)	Live Saplings @70% (O)	Dead/Withered Saplings (P)	Rate (Rs.) (Q)	Budgetary Allocation /Amount (Rs.) (R=PxQ)		
4	0.700	1750	27°42'00.88"N to 27°42'20.03"N	1.20	3000	27°41'56.95"N to 27°41'56.95"N	-	-	-	1.90	4750	55	261250	1.90	3325	1425	60	85,500.00	346750.00	Fresh saplings will be planted in place of the dead/withered plants during the monsoon period of next year of plantation
	-	-	73°8'58.39"E to 73°9'9.96"E	-	-	73°8'57.47"E to 73°9'00.63"E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	0.740	1850	27°42'03.19"N to 27°42'20.03"N	1.160	2900	(i)27°41'35.24"N to 27°41'26.68"N (ii)27°42'20.80"N to 27°41'57.04"N	-	-	-	1.90	4750	60	285000	1.90	3325	1425	65	92625.00	377625.00	
	-	-	73°8'40.88"E to 73°8'58.39"E	-	-	(i)73°9'00.63"E to 73°8'58.97"E (ii)73°8'54.75"E to 73°8'58.97"E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total (B)	1.44	3600	-	2.36	5900	-	--	-	3.80	9500	-	546250	3.80	6650	2850	-	178125	724375		

Table 1.2C: Details of proposed Plantation along with Budgetary Provisions

Year	Green belt on Statutory Boundary			Afforestation inside the Lease Area (Road Side, Near overburden dump and Talai boundary)			Plantation on Backfilled Area			Total			Budgetary Allocation /Amount (Rs.) (M)	Evaluation Status of Planted Saplings			Plantation Cost of Dead/Withered Saplings		Total Amount (Rs) (S) (S=M+R)	Remarks (T)
	Area (Ha.) (A)	Number of Saplings (B)	Location Latitude/Longitude (C)	Area (Ha.) (D)	Number of Saplings (E)	Location Latitude/Longitude (F)	Area (Ha.) (G)	Number of Saplings (H)	Location Latitude/Longitude (I)	Area (Ha.) (J)	Number of Saplings (K)	Rate (Rs.) (L)		Area (Ha.) (N)	Live Saplings @70% (O)	Dead/Withered Saplings (P)	Rate (Rs.) (Q)	Budgetary Allocation /Amount (Rs.) (R)		
6-10	-	-	-	10.00	25000	27°42'4.27" N to 27°41'54.00"N	2.240	5600	27°42'7.58" N to 27°42'9.69" N	12.240	30600	65	1989000	12.240	21420	9180	70	642600.00	2631600.00	Fresh saplings will be planted in place of the dead/withered plants during the monsoon period of next year of plantation.
	-	-	-	-	-	73°8'40.88" E to 73°8'57.53" E	-	-	73°8'58.90" E to 73°9'9.69"E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-15	-	-	-	10.00	25000	27°41'41.45"N to 27°41'56.35"N	-	-	-	10.000	25000	70	1750000	10.000	17500	7500	75	562500.00	2312500.00	
	-	-	-	-	-	73°8'40.88" E to 73°8'58.62" E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total (C)	-	-	-	20.00	50000	-	2.240	5600	-	22.240	55600	-	3739000	22.240	38920	16680	-	1205100	4944100	

Table 1.2 D: Details of proposed Plantation along with Budgetary Provisions

Year	Green belt on Statutory Boundary			Afforestation inside the Lease Area (Road Side, Near overburden dump and Talai boundary)			Plantation on Backfilled Area			Total			Budgetary Allocation/Amount (Rs.) (M)	Evaluation Status of Planted Saplings			Plantation Cost of Dead/Withered Saplings		Total Amount (Rs) S (S=M+R)	Remarks (T)
	Area (Ha.) (A)	Number of Saplings (B)	Location Latitude/Longitude (C)	Area (Ha.) (D)	Number of Saplings (E)	Location Latitude/Longitude (F)	Area (Ha.) (G)	Number of Saplings (H)	Location Latitude/Longitude (I)	Area (Ha.) (J)	Number of Saplings (K)	Rate (Rs.) (L)		Area (Ha.) (N)	Live Saplings @70% (O)	Dead/Withered Saplings (P)	Rate (Rs.) (Q)	Budgetary Allocation /Amount (Rs.) (R)		
16 to 20	-	-	-	10.00	25000	27°41'37.65"N to 27°41'45.58"N	-	-	-	10.000	25000	75	1875000	10.000	17500	7500	80	600000	2475000	Fresh saplings will be planted in place of the dead/withered plants during the monsoon period of next year of plantation.
	-	-	-	-	-	73°8'40.88"E to 73°9'0.00"E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total (D)	-	-	-	10.00	25000	-	-	-	-	10.000	25000	-	1875000	10.000	17500	7500	-	600000	2475000	-
Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	3.540	8850	-	36.96	90200	-	2.240	5600	-	42.740	104650	-	6801500	42.740	73045	31305	-	2196975	8,998,475.00	-

Note:- Plantation will be carried out @2500 Trees/Hectare. Assumed survival rate of plants will be about 70%.

2.1. First Year :

- i. 1750 saplings will be planted over an area of 0.700 Hectare along the boundary barrier of 7.5 meter width between pillar C and D covering a length of 933 meter (Latitude: 27°41'27.51"N to 27°41'27.51"N, Longitude: 73°8'40.88"E to 73°9'9.96"E).
- ii. 3000 saplings will be planted over an area of 1.20 Hectares within the lease hold near overburden dump (Latitude 27°41'27.51"N to 27°41'27.51"N, Longitude 73°8'40.88"E to 73°9'9.96"E).

2.2 Second Year:

- i. 1750 saplings will be planted over an area of 0.700 Hectare along the boundary barrier of 7.5 meter width between pillar C and A covering a length of 933 meter (Latitude -27°41'27.05"N to 27°42'03.19"N, Longitude 73°8'40.88"E to 73°08'40.88").
- ii. 3000 saplings will be planted over an area of 1.20 Hectares within the lease hold near overburden dump (Latitude - 27°42'03.23"N to 27°42'06.58"N, Longitude- 78°8'53.27"E to 78°08'59.36").

2.3 Third Year:

- i. 1750 saplings will be planted over an area of 0.700 Hectare along the boundary barrier of 7.5 meter width between pillar C and B covering a length of 933 meter (Latitude-27°41'27.5"N to 27°42'00.88"N, Longitude 73°9'9.96"E to 73°9'9.96").
- ii. About 3000 saplings will be planted over an area of 1.20 Hectare inside the lease hold along both sides of the tar road between pillars A and C (Latitude -27°42'19.78"N to 27°41'56.95"N, Longitude- 78°8'41.51"E to 78°08'57.47"E).

2.4 Fourth Year:

- i. 1750 saplings will be planted over an area of 0.700 Hectare within the boundary barrier of 7.5 meter width between pillar C & B and B&A covering a length of 933 meter (Latitude-27°42'00.88"N to 27°42'20.03"N, Longitude 73°8'58.39"E to 73°9'9.96"E).
- ii. About 3000 saplings will be planted over an area of 1.20 Hectares within the lease hold along both sides of the Tar road between pillars A and C (Latitude-27°41'56.95"N to 27°41'56.95"N, Longitude 73°8'57.47"E to 73°9'00.63"E).

2.5 Fifth Year:

- i. 1850 saplings will be planted over an area of 0.740 Hectare within the boundary barrier of 7.5 meter width between pillar B & A and A&D covering a length of 933 meter (Latitude-27°42'03.19"N to 27°42'20.03"N, Longitude 73°8'40.88"E to 73°8'58.39"E).
- ii. About 2900 saplings will be planted over an area of 1.160 Hectare within the lease hold along both sides of the tar road near pillar C (Latitude-27°41'35.24"N to 27°41'26.68"N, Longitude: 73°9'00.63"E to 73°8'58.97"E) and along the Talai boundary (Latitude-27°42'2.80"N to 27°41'57.04"N, Longitude 73°8'54.75"E to 73°8'58.97"E).

2.6 Programme of Plantation during Second 5 Year period (6th to 10th Years):

- i. During second five year period (6th to 10th Years) about 25000 saplings will be planted over an area of 10.00 Hectares along the both side of the road (Latitude-27°42'4.27"N to 27°41'54.00"N, Longitude 73°8'40.88"E to 73°8'57.53"E).
- ii. About 5600 saplings will be planted over the backfilled area admeasuring 2.240 Hectare (Latitude-27°42'7.58"N to 27°42'9.69"N, Longitude 73°8'58.90"E to 73°9'9.69"E).

2.7 Programme of Plantation during Third 5 Year period (11th to 15th Years):

During third 5 Year period (11th to 15th Years) about 25000 saplings will be planted over an area of 10.00 hectare within the lease hold along the road side (Latitude-27°41'41.45"N to 27°41'56.35"N, Longitude 73°8'40.88"E to 73°8'58.62"E).

2.8 Programme of Plantation during Fourth 5 Year Period (16th to 20th Years) :

During fourth 5 Year period (16th to 20th Years) about 25000 saplings will be planted Over an area of 10.00 hectare within the lease hold along road sides (Latitude-27°41'37.65"N to 27°41'45.58"N, Longitude- 73°8'40.88"E to 73°9'0.00"E).

Thus during the life time of mine (20years) about **104350 saplings** will be planted over an area of **41.740** Hectare within the lease hold, expecting the survival rate of 70%.

**Jaisingh Desar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine,
M.L. No. 18/83, Lease Area 129.50 Hectare, Near Village- Jaisingh Desar,
Tehsil- Nokha, District- Bikaner, Rajasthan**



Figure 1.1: Showing Phase wise Proposed Plantation Programmae

कार्यालय उप वन संरक्षक, बीकानेर

क्रमांक : एन () सर्वे/2016-17/ 5651
निमित्त,

दिनांक - 4/8/17

M/s Sharda Sales Corporation
Smt. Sharda Devi Poddar, Proprietor
Bachhawat Mohalla, Bikaner

विषय- Request for making modifications, if considered necessary
in the list of plants proposed to be planted in and around
Jaisinghdesar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine of M/s
Sharda Sales Corporation Bikaner located at village-
Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha, District-Bikaner (Rajasthan)
(Area- 129.50 Ha., M.L. No. 18/83).

संदर्भ- आपका पत्रांक दिनांक 31.7.2017

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत आपके संदर्भित पत्रांक द्वारा जयसिंहदेसर
बालक्लेरेड एंड यलो ओकर माईन ऑफ मैसर्स शारदा सेल्स कार्पोरेशन बीकानेर
विलेज जयसिंहदेसर तहसील नोखा जिला बीकानेर (Area- 129.50 Ha., M.L.
No. 18/83) माईन क्षेत्र में लगाए जाने वाले पेड़, झाड़ी व घास प्रजाति की
आप द्वारा प्रस्तुत संशोधित सूची एनेक्चर-1 के अनुसार दर्शाये गये पेड़, घास
व झाड़ी प्रजाति उक्त माईनिंग क्षेत्र में स्थानिय परिस्थियो एवं मृदा के अनुसार
लगाया जाना उपयुक्त होगा।

संलग्न- उपरोक्तानुसार

भवदीय
(डॉ. आसू सिंह)
उप वन संरक्षक
बीकानेर

**Jaisingh Desar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine,
M.L. No. 18/83, Lease Area 129.50 Hectare, Near Village- Jaisingh Desar,
Tehsil- Nokha, District- Bikaner, Rajasthan**

Annexure-1

Revised Plant Species for Green Belt Development

S.No.	Botanical Name	Family	Common Name
Shrub			
1	<i>Maytenus emarginata</i> (Willd.) Ding Hou	Celastraceae	Kankera
2	<i>Ziziphus nummularia</i> (Burm. f.) Wight & Arn.	Rhamnaceae	Jhar Ber
Tree			
3	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Neem
4	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Willd. ex Del.	Mimosaceae	Kikar
5	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Shisham
6	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.) Druce	Mimosaceae	Sangri, Khajri
7	<i>Tecomella undulata</i> (Sm.) Seem.	Bignoniaceae	Rohiro
8	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lamk.	Rhamnaceae	Ber
9	<i>Vachellia tortilis</i> (Forsk.) Galasso & Banfi	Mimosaceae	Israeli babool
10	<i>Salvadora persica</i> L.	Salvadoraceae	Khara Jal
11	<i>Salvadora oleoides</i> Decene	Salvadoraceae	Meetha Jal
12	<i>Anogeissus rotundifolia</i> Blatt & Halb.	Combretaceae	Dhauro
13	<i>Acacia senegal</i> (L.) Willd.	Mimosaceae	Kumbhat
14	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) De Wit	Mimosaceae	Sababool
15	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> (L.) Del.	Zygophyllaceae	Hingota
16	<i>Cordia gharaf</i> Ehrenb. ex Asch.	Boraginaceae	Gondi
Grass			
17	<i>Lasiurus indicus</i> Herard	Poaceae	Sewan grass
18	<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i> (Forsk.) Stapf.	Poaceae	Karad
19	<i>Cenchrus setigerus</i> Vahl.	Poaceae	Anjan
20	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> L.	Poaceae	Dhaman grass
21	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> L.	Poaceae	Lemon Grass
22	<i>Panicum turgidum</i> Forsk.	Poaceae	Desert Grass
23	<i>Panicum antilotalle</i> Retz.	Poaceae	Bansi
24	<i>Cymbopogon jwarancusa</i> (Jones) Schult.	Poaceae	Boor


(डॉ. आशु सिंह)
 उप वन संरक्षक
 बीकानेर

कार्यालय उप वन संरक्षक, बीकानेर

क्रमांक : एफ () सर्वे / 2016-17 / 2424
निमित्त,

दिनांक :- 20/4/17

Sarada Devi Poddar
Proprietor
M/s Sales Corporation
Bikaner

विषय— Submission of Conservation Plan for faunal Species as listed in schedule I of the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 in respect of Jaisinghdesar Ball Clay, Red and yellow Ochre Mine (M.L. No. 18/83, Are 129.50Ha.), Owned By M/s Sharda Sales Corporation Bikaner situated near village- Jaisinghdesar Tehsil-Nokha, District-Bikaner (Rajasthan) for Granting kind approval.

संदर्भ— आपका पत्रांक दिनांक 18.04.2017

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत लेख है कि आपके जयसिंहदेसर बालकले, रेड एण्ड यलो ओकर माईन्स निकट ग्राम जयसिंहदेसर तहसील नोखा जिला बीकानेर (M.L. No. 18/83, Are 129.50Ha.) क्षेत्र के कोर जोन एवं बफर जोन में आने वाले शिडयूल-I के जन्तुओं चिकारा का कन्जरवेशन प्लान स्वीकृत कर संलग्न प्रेषित है।

संलग्न— उपरोक्तानुसार

भवदीय
(डॉ. शलभ कुमार)
उप वन संरक्षक
बीकानेर

**CONSERVATION PLAN FOR FAUNAL SPECIES
AS LISTED IN SCHEDULE- I OF THE
WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT,1972**

**In Respect of
JAISINGHDESAR BALL CLAY, RED & YELLOW OCHRE MINE
[M.L. No. 18/83, Lease Area-129.50 Ha.]
Near Village-Jaisinghdesar
Tehsil-Nokha, District-Bikaner
(Rajasthan)**



**:Lessee:
M/s. Sharda Sales Corporation
Smt. Sharda Devi Poddar, Proprietor
Bachhawat Mohalla, Bikaner (Rajasthan)-334803
Contact No. 09351599463
E-mail: uniclay2014@gmail.com**

Prepared By:

**Dr. Radhe Shyam, FAE-EB&SC
(QCI-NABET Approved)
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Pratap Nagar, Udaipur (Rajasthan)
Contact No. 09352505728,09829161803(M.)
e-mail: rd_saxena@yahoo.co.in,apex.mintech@gmail.com**

**Conservation Plan for Faunal Species
As Listed in Schedule I of The
Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
In Respect of
Jaisinghdesar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine
Near Village-Jaisinghdesar
Tehsil-Nokha, District-Bikaner (Rajasthan)**

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5	A copy of letter no. एफ () सर्वे / 2016-17/7954 dated 10.11.2016 , issued by the Dy. Conservator of Forest, Bikaner, regarding National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Ramsar site Tiger/Elephant Reserves.	5
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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description:

The mining lease for Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre, situated near village Jaisinghdesar, Tehsil- Nokha, District- Bikaner (Rajasthan) having a lease area of 129.50 Hect. [M.L. No. 18/83] was granted vide order no. F-1(82)/Khan/Gr.2/84 dated 02.02.85 in favor of M/s Sharda Sales Corporation, Proprietor, Smt. Sharda Devi Poddar, Bachhawato ka Mohalla, Bikaner (Rajasthan). The mining lease agreement was executed on 27.06.1985 and registered on 11.10.85. So the lease period was valid from 11.10.1985 to 10.10.2005 (Annexure- 1).

Subsequently the project proponent applied for the renewal of the mining lease on 25.11.2004. Initially the renewal was rejected by the DMG order dated 24.7.2006, but ultimately the renewal had to be granted after intervention of honorable Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur.

Thus the mining lease period was extended by a period of 4 years 5 months 24 days with effect from 28.07.2008. Now according to Sec 8A (6) of the Mines and Minerals (D&R) Amendment Act, 2015 the lease period shall be valid upto 21st January, 2043. In this regard, order No. 18/43/5369 dated 16/02/2015 has been received by the lessee (Annexure-2).

1.1.1 Project Proposal:

Although earlier the Terms of Reference (ToR) were prescribed earlier vide letter No. J-11015/58/2012-IA.II (M) dated 6th July, 2012, fresh ToR vide letter No. J-11015/219/2015-IA.II (M) dated 25th August, 2015 (Annexure-3) had to be obtained for a proposed production capacity of 1, 00,000 TPA of Ball Clay, Red and Yellow Ochre, due to some unavoidable reasons.

The mining plan including Progressive Mine Closure Plan for a targeted production of 1,00,000 TPA of Ball Clay cum Red and Yellow Ochre has been approved by the Superintending Mining Engineer, Bikaner Circle, Bikaner, vide letter no. SME/BKN/CC/2012/2966, dated 10.07.2012 (Annexure-4).

1.1.2 Project Category:

The area of mining lease being more than 50 Hectares, so Jaisinghdesar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine project falls under 'Category A' with project or activity type '1(A)', as per MoEF Notification dated 14th September 2006. So the EIA/EMP report is

required to get EC for the project from the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC), New Delhi.

1.1.3 Brief Description about the Nature, Size, Location of the Mine Lease:

The details about the nature, size and location of the Jaisinghdesar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine mining project are given below:

Table 1.1: Showing the Brief Description about the Nature, Size, Location of the Mine Lease

S.No.	Particulars	Details		
A	Nature of Project	Jaisinghdesar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine		
i.	Lease Period	11.10.1985 to 21.01.2043.		
B	Project Location			
i.	Village	Jaisinghdesar		
ii.	Tehsil	Nokha		
iii.	District	Bikaner		
iv.	State	Rajasthan		
v.	Co-ordinate of the Lease Area	Pillars	Latitudes (N)	Longitudes (E)
		A	27° 42' 18.1"	73° 8' 38.2"
		B	27° 42' 18.5"	73° 9' 7.57"
		C	27° 41' 26.22"	73° 9' 8.45"
		D	27° 41' 25.83"	73° 8' 39.09"
vi.	Toposheet No.	45E/2		
vii.	Land use	Govt. waste land and Khatedari land (Non crop)		
viii.	Land Status	Govt. waste land- 52.8 ha, Private Land-76.7ha.		
ix.	Elevation	The elevation of the highest and lowest point in the area is 298 AMSL and 291 AMSL, respectively.		
C	Size of Project			
i.	M.L. Area and M.L.No.	129.5 Hectare M.L. No. 18/83		
ii.	Proposed Capacity	1,00,000 TPA		
iv.	Geological Reserves	3256627.5 Tonne		
v.	Mineable Reserves	1993100.00 Tonne		
vi.	Anticipated Life of the Mine	About 20 years (<i>of course the life of the mine may increase if additional reserves are found after carrying out exploration.</i>)		
vii.	Estimated Project Cost	50 Lac.		

viii.	Man Power	40 Personnel				
D	Environmental Settings					
i.	Nearest village	Jaisinghdesar (0.44 Km.)				
ii.	Nearest Town	Nokha (35.28 Km.)				
iii.	Nearest Highway	S.No.	Name	Distance(Km.)	Direction	
		(From Lease boundary)				
		i.	N.H.89	19.40	North-East	
		ii.	N.H.15	27.00	North-West	
iv.	Nearest Railway Station	S.No.	Name	Distance(Km.)	Direction	
		(From Lease boundary)				
		i.	Nokha	35.28	South-East	
		ii.	Bikaner	37.90	North-East	
v.	Nearest Airport	i. Jodhpur Airport at a distance of 159.90 Kms in the South from the mine site. ii. Nal Hawaii pati at a distance of 39.63 Kms in the North from the mine site.				
vi.	Nearest Forest (Open Jungle/ Reserved / Protected Forest within 10 Km.)	S.No.	Name	Distance (Km.)	Direction	
		(From Lease boundary)				
		i.	Open Jungle (Mainly Beri)	4.85	South-West	
		ii.	Open Mixed Jungle	7.24	South-East	
iii.	Open Mixed Jungle	7.35	South-East			
vii.	Ecological Sensitive Areas (National Park, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Bio sphere Reserves etc.) within 10 Km. radius.	There are no existing as well as proposed National Parks, Sanctuaries, Bio sphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Ramsar Site, Tiger/ Elephant Reserves etc. within a distance of 10 Km. from mining lease area (Annexure-5).				

viii.	Water bodies (within 10 Km. radius of the mine site)	S.No.	Name	Distance(Km.)	Direction
		(From Lease boundary)			
		i.	Pithrasar village water pond	2.30	North- East
		ii	Basi village water pond	6.80	North
		iii	Siyana Sutharan village water pond	9.90	South- West
iv	Jangloo village water pond	9.90	North		
ix.	Archaeological Monuments	There are no Archaeological Monuments within a radius of 10 Km. around the mining lease.			
x.	Defense Installation	None within the study area			
xi.	Seismic Zone	Zone –III as per IS:1893 (Part-I):2002.			

1.2 Requirement for the Project:

1.2.1 Water Requirement:

A total of 6.0 KLD of water is required for mining activities including dust suppression etc and afforestation.

1.2.2 Requirement of Mining Machinery (Proposed):

The following mining machinery are proposed to be deployed at the mine.

Table 1.2: Details of Proposed Machinery

S. No.	Equipment	No.
1	Excavator (0.9m ³ bucket capacity)	1
2	Tippers(10-15 tonnes capacity)	3
3	Tractor (Agriculture type)	1
4	Tankers on wheels (separate for diesel and for water) drawn by tractors	2

Source: *Approved Mining Plan*

1.3 Land Details of the Mining Lease :

Total lease area is 129.50 Hectare. The nature of land is as under as per Khasra Khatoni:

Table 1.3: Showing the Land Details of the Mining Lease

S. No.	Particulars	Area (in Hectare)
1	Govt. waste land	52.8
2	Khatedari land (Non crop)	76.7
	Total	129.50

Source: *Approved Mining Plan*

1.4. Use of the Mineral:

Ball clay commonly consists of 20-80% kaolinite, 10-25% mica & 6-65% quartz. Ball clay and china clay differ only in the degree of plasticity. Ball clay is a highly plastic variety of kaolin having high binding power, tensile strength and shrinkage. The deposits of ball clay are relatively scarce due to the combination of Geological factors needed for their formation. It is used for manufacturing sanitary ware, cream earthenware, low & high tension electrical porcelain bodies, mica insulation bricks and potteries (dinner wares). Being a substitute to imported china clay, it saves foreign exchange. The ball is supplied to Morbi (Gujarat) based industries manufacturing vitrified tiles. The quality of clay produced at the mine is of superior grade.

1.5 Objective of Study:

1.5.1. Need of Biodiversity Impact Assessment:

With reference to the “Terms of Reference” (ToR) mentioned under item no. 18 of the “ToR” a detailed biological study of the study area was carried out and a conservation plan for Schedule-I Species prepared.

1.5.2. The Following point is required to be covered under the “ToR” issued vide letter No. J-11015/219/2015-IA.II (M), dated 25th August, 2015.

[i] A detailed biological study of the study area [core zone and buffer zone (10 km radius of the periphery of the mine lease)] shall be carried out. Details of flora and fauna, endangered, endemic and RET Species duly authenticated, separately for core and buffer zone should be furnished based on such primary field survey, clearly indicating the Schedule of the fauna present. In case of any scheduled-I fauna found in the study area, the necessary plan alongwith budgetary provisions for their conservation should be prepared in consultation with State Forest and Wildlife Department and details furnished. Necessary allocation of funds for implementing the same should be made as part of the project cost.

[ii] A study shall be got done to ascertain the impact of the Mining Project on wildlife of the study area and details furnished. Impact of the project on the wildlife in the surrounding and any other protected area and accordingly, detailed mitigative measures required, should be worked out with cost implications and submitted.

[iii] The vegetation in the RF / PF areas in the study area, with necessary details, should be given.

M/s. Apex Mintech Consultants, Udaipur (NABET Accredited Organization) has been engaged for the preparation of EIA/EMP and obtaining Environment Clearance from the MoEF&CC, New Delhi for the above mentioned mining project.

On the basis of the detailed biological study for flora and fauna carried out by the Radhe Shyam, FAE-Ecology and Biodiversity & Soil Conservation (NABET Accredited), M/s. Apex Mintech Consultants, Udaipur, a conservation plan for the reported Schedule-I fauna has been prepared by him. In addition a discussion regarding identification of fauna including Schedule-I fauna was held with Dr. Sumit Dookia, Assistant Professor, Animal Ecology and Wildlife Biology, University School of Environment Management, GGS Indraprastha University, New Delhi. A copy of certificate is enclosed herewith as annexure-6.

For the purpose of carrying out the study, the core zone (mine site) and the buffer zone covering an area up to distance of 10 km. around the core zone was considered as per "ToR". In order to assess the status of flora and fauna in the study area, the following aspects were covered.

1.6 Aspects/ Scope of Study:

- i. A rapid survey was conducted to assess the status and the distribution of the flora and fauna within the study area (Core Zone & Buffer zone).
- ii. Identification of impacts of proposed mining activity on flora & fauna and suggestion their mitigation measures.
- iii. Analysis of the field based primary data and result.
- iv. Secondary data was collected after interacting with the local villagers and the officials of the forest department.
- v. Based on the results of the study, prepare the biological study and conservation plan for reported Schedule-I fauna species.

CHAPTER-2

LOCATION OF THE MINE AND THE PATTERN OF DRAINAGE & LAND USE

2.1 Location of the Mine Site:

Jaisinghdesar, Ball Clay cum Red and Yellow Ochre mine is situated at a distance of 35.28 Km. in the South-East of Nokha and 37.90 km in the North-East of Bikaner. The lease area falls under the survey of India Toposheet No. 45E/2 and bounded by latitudes 27°41'26.22" N to 27°42'25.83" N and longitudes 73° 8' 38.2"E to 73° 9' 8.45"E (Annexure-8).

2.1.1. Approach Route:

2.1.1.1. Approach by Road:

There are two routes:

i. Bikaner to Mine Site:

- i. Bikaner to Palana village-15 Km. on NH.89 (Bikaner to Nokha road).
- ii. Palana to Jaisinghdesar village (via Palana, Barsingsar, Jangloo and Pithrasar)-22.50Km.
- iii. Jaisinghdesar village to mine site-0.44 Km in the South.

ii. Nokha to Mine Site:

- i. Nokha to Jaisinghdesar village (via- Nokha Gaon, Bhamatsar, Desalsar Purohitan, Jangloo and Pithrasar)-38.0 Km.
- ii. Jaisinghdesar village to Mine Site-0.44Km. in the South.

2.1.1.2. Approach by Railway:

The mine site is not connected by Rail. The nearest railway station is Bikaner at a distance of 38 Km. in the North-East on Bikaner Jodhpur Section of North Western Railway. It can be approached via Nokha also.

2.1.1.3. Approach by Air:

Jodhpur is the nearest air port at a distance of 160 Km. from the Mine site. Although not available to general public, Nal Hawai patti is situated at a distance of 40 Km. from the mine site.

2.2 Topography and Drainage Pattern:

The area falls in Semi Arid Zone. There is no major surface water body except two small ponds in the core zone. The mines are situated on almost flat ground. The general slope of the area is from North East to South West and general elevation above mean sea level is about 298.0 m. in northern western part and 291 m. in south central part. Most of the area is

covered with Sandy alluvium. Nokha Tehsil has no rivers except a few short intermittent and ephemeral channels near Nokha. The main water channel Indira Gandhi Canal is the only surface water irrigation source which is in the North-West from Jaisinghdesar village.

There are no surface water bodies of significant importance excepting some poorly developed drainage system. No drains have been choked by any mining activities in the lease area (Annexure-9).

2.3 Climate of the Study Area:

Climate is traditionally defined as “the average weather conditions, prevalent from one season to another in the course of a year, over a large area”.

The study area comes under arid region and is characterized by large extremes of temperature, erratic and low rainfall with high evaporation.

The temperature in the area varies from 48°C during summer to 1°C in winter. During summer strong hot winds blow and is known as “Loo”. Similarly dust storms also take place.

The climate of the study area is in general dry tropical. The area experiences three prominent seasons, summer (middle of March to middle of June) monsoon rain (middle of June to Middle of October) and winter (November to February). In summer average temperature ranges between 38 °C to 43°C, some time it rises up to 48°C. The area receives normal annual rainfall of 286.97 mm.

2.4 Soil of the Area:

The soils of Bikaner district are predominantly light textured, weak – structured, sand to sandy loam with the clay content. Arid climate with low rainfall, high temperature and high evaporation losses have resulted in physical and mechanical disintegration of the parent material giving rise to predominance of coarse fraction in the soil. Very little chemical weathering has taken place and the development of soil is mostly indistinct.

Geomorphologically, the district can broadly be divided into ten units viz. (i) flat aggraded older alluvial plains, (ii) sandy undulating aggraded alluvial plains, (iii) flat interdunal plains, (iv) sandy undulating interdunal plains, (v) flood plains and aeolian complex, (vi) stabilised sand dunes, (vii) active sand dunes, (viii) gravelly aggraded alluvial plains, (ix) eroded rocky surface and (x) saline depressions. The western, south-western, northern and north eastern parts of the district are largely covered with dunes of different types and magnitudes with flat to undulating interdunal plains. The central eastern and southern parts of the district constitute largely flat and undulating aggraded alluvial plains.

2.4.1. Soil Quality of the Study Area:

Seven soil samples were collected from the study area including one from the core zone and got analyzed for 11 parameters namely Color, pH, Calcium as CaCO_3 , Nitrate as NO_3^- , Available Phosphorus, Available Na, Available K, Electrical conductivity, Sulphate as SO_4^- Organic carbon and Organic matter. On the basis of soil analysis results; the nutrient index values have been calculated for the core zone as well as the buffer zone soil samples. It is seen that the value of core zone soil sample is 2 which is within the range value of 1.67-2.33 thus the soil is of medium quality.

Similarly it is seen that the value of buffer zone soil sample is 6.5 which is above 2.33. Thus it is of high quality of soil (Source-EIA/EMP).

2.5 Land Environment:

Since mining is essentially an excavation of mineral the land environment is greatly affected by it, especially in the case of opencast mines, effect on the surface land.

2.5.1 Land Use/ Land cover studies:

The existing land use/ land cover pattern in the study area of Buffer zone (10 km. radius) has been studied.

For the purpose of ascertaining the land use/land cover pattern of the study area (core zone and buffer zone) the census Hand Book of Bikaner district (Year 2011) was referred and the secondary data related to the land use/land cover was collected. The final land use/land cover pattern has been prepared after verifying the secondary data with primary data. After studying the final land use/land cover pattern the likely impact of mining on the land use/land cover was forecast.

Studies on land use aspects of eco-system play an important role in identifying sensitive issues and taking appropriate actions by maintaining 'Ecological Homeostatic' for development of the region.

2.5.2 Methodology:

The land use pattern within 10 km radius area around the lease area has been studied by analyzing the available secondary data published in the District Census Book of Bikaner district. The data was collected from various sources like District Census land book, Revenue records, state and central government offices and survey of India toposheets and also through primary field surveys.

The land use is classified into four types – viz. hills & hilly forests, area under cultivation, culturable waste land and the area not available for cultivation. The land under cultivation is further sub-divided into two types viz. irrigated and un-irrigated.

The study area has been divided into three zones viz. Zone-I, Zone-II and Zone-III respectively. The details of the zones are given in the Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Details of Zones

Study Area	Zones Considered for the Study
0-3 km	Zone-I
3-7 km	Zone-II
7-10 km	Zone-III

2.5.2.1 Methodology Land Use in study area based on District Handbook:

The study area falls in Nokha Tehsil of Bikaner district covering about 11 villages within 10 km. zone around mine lease area. In order to establish the land use pattern of the study area, the total geographical area of each settlement has been considered though many villages located in the peripheries of the study area have been covered partially in the study area. These areas were studied in detail to get the idea of land use pattern in the study area. The land use pattern for the study area is given in Table 2.2 and the village-wise land use pattern is presented in **Annexure-10**.

The study area covers 31415 Hectare within the circle encompassed by 10 km. radius around the of boundary of existing mine lease, which is considered as the centre of the study area.

The geographical area of all settlements is taken into consideration though several villages are covered partially within the circle (at the periphery) encompassed by 10 km. radius around the existing mine site. Delineation of land uses for partially covered parts is not possible; hence the entire village area is considered for the study of land use.

Table 2.2: Land use pattern of (Secondary Data) Buffer Zone
(Area in Hectares)

Study area (radius km)	Geographical Area	Forest	Land Under Cultivation		Culturable waste land	Area not available for Cultivation
			Irrigated by Source	Un irrigated		
0-3	5539	0 (0.0%)	16 (0.28%)	4723 (85.26%)	716 (12.92%)	84 (1.51%)
3-7	8046	0 (0.0%)	15 (0.18%)	6983 (86.78%)	0 (0.0%)	1048 (13.02%)
7-10	17830	0 (0.0%)	255 (1.43%)	15052 (84.41%)	1199 (6.72%)	1324 (7.42%)

Source: District Primary Census Hand Book – Bikaner district, Year 2011

- ❖ **Forest land:** The forest area area nil in the study area of 10 km. radius from mine lease boundary.
- ❖ **Land under cultivation:** Altogether 27044 ha. Land is used for cultivation mostly under the rain-fed conditions. The total land put to agriculture works out to about 86.08% of the land portion of the study area. The un-irrigated and irrigated land works out to about 85.17% and 0.91% of the land portion of the study area respectively.
- ❖ **Culturable Waste Land:** This category of land includes mainly cultivable land, which has not been brought under cultivation at any time. The area under this category works out to about 1915 ha. i.e. 6.09% of the total land in the study area.
- ❖ **Land not available for Cultivation:** All the lands not included in the above categories of land uses are considered in the category of land not available for cultivation. This category of land use mainly consists of the hilly and barren lands, human settlements, roads, water-bodies, etc. About 2456 ha. area working out to about 7.81% of the land portion of the study area falls in this category.

2.5.3 Land use / Land cover Study from Geographical Toposheet:

2.5.3.1 Methodology:

For ascertain the land use pertain survey of India toposheet 45E/2, were taken in account. The detail of the area of the land under various use are given below in a tabular form.

Table 2.3: Land Use / Land Cover Pattern (Primary Data)

S. No.	Particulars of Land use	Area in Sq. Km.	Area (%)
1.	Forest Land		
(a)	Open Forest	3.29	1.04
2.	Land Under Cultivation		
(a)	Crop land	15.17	4.82
(b)	Seasonal Crop land	214.38	68.24
3.	Cultivable waste land	33.73	10.73
4.	Area not available for cultivation	47.58	15.14
	Total Area	314.15	100

2.5.3.2 Softwares used:

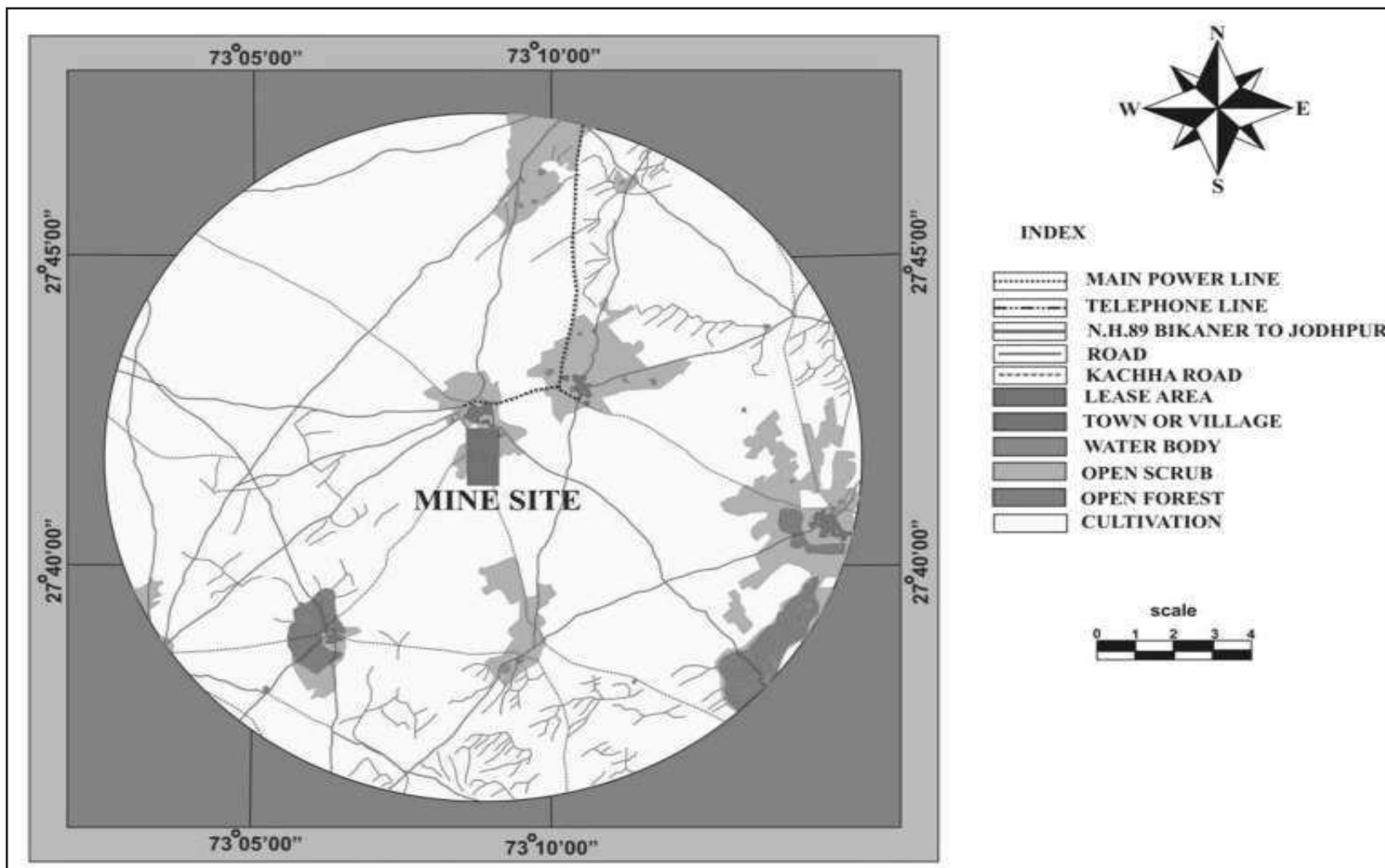
A. **Coral Draw** for image processing/digitization /rectification/ classification/geocoding.

B. **Auto CAD** for data preparation after visual interpretation of the image.

2.5.3.3 Final Output:

In the revealing map the land use/Land cover has been depicted with the help of different color code. The following observation in 10 km. radius of the study area.

- a. Agricultural land with single crops is the predominant class in the study area and which are almost seasonal.
- b. Nearest human settlement is Jaisinghdesar village.
- c. There are no Perennial rivers within the study area. However same water bodies like Small ponds and streams developed temporally during rani season.
- d. Ground water level is very low in the study area.
- e. Some open forest available in the study area.



Map 2.1: Showing Land Use/ Land Cover Pattern of the Buffer Zone

2.5.4 Land use/ Land cover Classification System:

A land use classification is a classification providing information on land cover, and the types of human activity involved in land use. It may also facilitate the assessment of environmental impacts on, and potential or alternative uses of land.

Table 2.4 : Land use/ Land cover Classification System

S.No.	Level-1	Level-2
1.	Built up land	Town/Cities/villages
2.	Agriculture land	Crop land
		Plantations
3.	Forest	Protected forest
		Reserved forest/ forest
		Plantation
4.	Waste land	Rocky/ stony waste land with/ without
		Scrubs/Fallow land
5.	Water Bodies	River/Stream/Reservoir tanks
6.	Others	Mining area

Table 2.5: Land use / Land cover breakup classification system of the study area

S. No.	Land use	Area (in Km ²)	Percentage (%)
1.	Built up land		
(a)	Settlements	15.22	5.12
2.	Forest		
(a)	Open forest	3.29	1.04
3.	Agricultural land		
(a)	Crop land	15.17	4.82
(b)	Seasonal Crop land	214.38	68.24
4.	Waste land		
(a)	Land with open scrub	41.36	13.80
(b)	Dense scrub	14.15	3.86
(c)	Other mining area	3.65	1.08
5.	Water Body	6.93	2.06

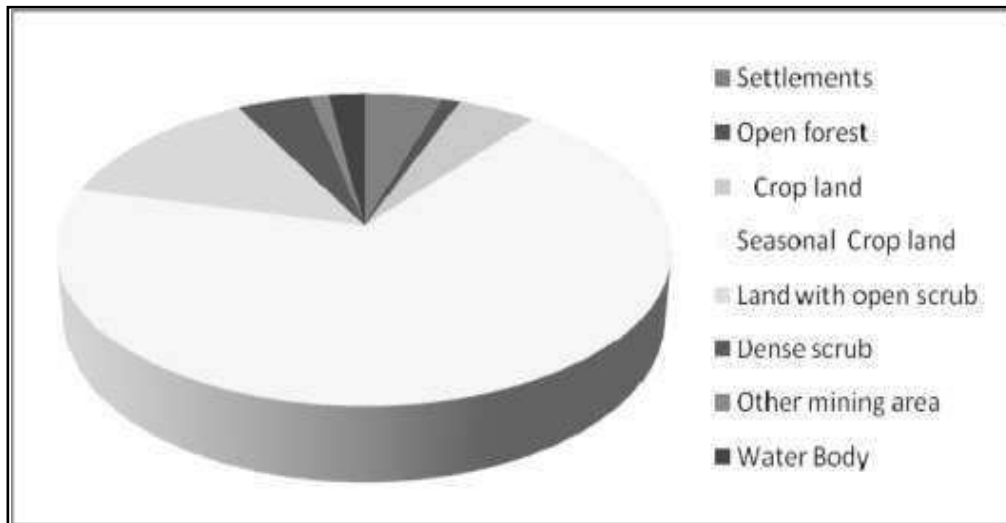


Figure 2.1: Pie diagram showing Land use / Land cover breakup classification system of the study area

2.5.4.1 Observations:

- ❖ **Built up land:** Total built up land comprises about 1522 ha. which are about 5.12% of the study area.
- ❖ **Forest land:** Forest land comprises of 329 ha. Area which is about 1.04% of the total study area.
- ❖ **Agriculture land:** Agriculture land comprises of 22955ha. Area, which is about 73.06% of the total study area.
- ❖ **Waste land:** Total waste land of the study area is about 5916ha. which constitutes to 18.83% of the study area.
- ❖ **Water bodies:** The total area of water bodies is about 693 ha. which is about 2.06% of the study area. This water bodies also include rivers/streams and pond.

2.6 Conceptual Land use Pattern of the core zone:

The area of mining lease is 129.50 Hectare. The details of the conceptual land use pattern of the core zone are as under:

Table 2.6: Details of Conceptual Plan

S. No.	Particulars	Area in Hectare	
		Existing Land use Pattern	At the end of Mine life
i.	Mining Pits	2.490	13.450
ii.	Storage for Top Soil	1.000	0.00
iii.	Overburden	1.850	0.990
iv.	Infrastructure	0.020	0.020
v.	Roads	1.1450	1.1250
vi.	Green Belt	0.00	3.540
vii.	Plantation inside lease area	1.00	18.520
viii.	Plantation on waste dump**	0.00	0.990
ix.	Water Reservoir **	0.00	11.210
x.	Reclamation ** (Backfilled)	0.00	2.240
xi.	Total Used Area	7.505	37.645
xii.	Total Unused Area	121.995	91.855
Total		129.500	129.500

**The area of this row is not calculated in total.

Table 2.7: Post Mining (Conceptual) Land Use Pattern of Core Zone

S. No.	Description	Land Use (in Ha.)			
		Plantation	Water Body	Used area	Total
i.	Excavation (Voids)	-	11.210	-	11.210
ii.	Waste Dump	0.990	-	-	0.990
iii.	Excavation (backfilled)	2.240	-	-	2.240
iii.	Road	-	-	1.1250	1.1250
iv.	Built Up Area	-	-	0.020	0.020
v.	Plantation inside lease area	18.52	-	-	18.52
vi.	Green belt	3.540	-	-	3.540
vii.	Used area	25.29	11.210	1.145	37.645
viii.	Undisturbed Area	-	-	-	91.855
Total		25.29	11.210	1.145	129.50

CHAPTER-3

Biological Study of the Core zone & the Buffer zone, Identified Impacts and Their Mitigation Measures

3.1 Biological Study:

The term “biological diversity”, or in short “biodiversity”, encompasses the diversity of life on the earth, ranging from genetic diversity and diversity of species to the diversity of ecosystems.

Study of the biological diversity is one of the most important aspects of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) in view of the need for conservation of environmental quality and biodiversity. Biodiversity makes up the structure of the ecosystem and habitats that support essential living resources, including wildlife and forest. An ecological study of the ecosystem is essential to understand the impact of industrialization and urbanization on existing flora and fauna of the study area/ project area. Studies on various aspects of ecosystem play an important role in identifying sensitive issues for taking appropriate action to mitigate the impact, if any.

Biodiversity should be considered in EIAs because conservation of biodiversity is an essential element of sustainable development.

This activity has led to development in all the sectors viz. social, economical, transport, educational and industrial, etc. on the one hand and so many serious concerns related with physical, chemical and biological environment on the other.

Therefore, it becomes essential to assess in advance the likely impact of any mining activity on the environment of the area. Keeping this fact in view, a study was carried out to establish the present status of flora & fauna in the region (Covering a radius of 10 Kms.). While carrying out the said study, the following objectives were kept in view:

3.1.1 Objectives:

- i. The objectives of the study was to assess the vegetation types, identify the flora, rare and endangered species (if any) and assess the impact of the proposed project activities on the biodiversity.
- ii. Determination of frequency, abundance and density in the core zone and the buffer zone.
- iii. Study the crop pattern.
- iv. Study of the fauna in the core zone and buffer zone.
- v. Listing of all identified species of flora and fauna of the core zone and buffer zone.

- vi. To identify the impacts of proposed mining activity on flora and fauna.
- vii. To suggest mitigative measures to minimize adverse impacts on flora and fauna.

3.1.2. Methodology:

3.1.2.1. For Flora:

3.1.2.1.1 Phytosociological Study:

Standard methods of phytosociology pioneered by Braun Blanquet (1932) and Dieter Muller-Dombois and Ellenberg (1974) were followed for the analysis of vegetation cover. Quadrates of appropriate size, depending on the type of vegetation available, were laid down. All the species encountered in the quadrat were counted and noted in the table. Quadrate size of 1×1m², 5×5m² and 10×10 m² was taken for herbs, shrubs and trees respectively. On the basis of the data thus collected, frequency, density and abundance of the species growing there was calculated.

(a) Frequency:

Frequency refers to the degree of distribution of individual species in an area and is usually expressed in terms of percentage occurrence. The percentage frequency was calculated by the following formula-

$$\% \text{Frequency} = \frac{\text{Number of quadrates of occurrence of the species}}{\text{Total number of quadrates studied}} \times 100$$

(b) Abundance:

Abundance is described as the number of individuals of different species in the community per unit area. It gives an idea of the distribution pattern of the species.

$$\text{Abundance} = \frac{\text{Total number of individuals of a species in all quadrates}}{\text{Total number of quadrates in which the species occurred}}$$

(c) Density:

Density represents the numerical strength of a species in the community.

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Total number of individuals of a species in all quadrates}}{\text{Total number of quadrates studied}}$$

3.1.2.1.2 Floristic Studies:

All the plant species growing in 10 km radius area (core zone & buffer zone) were collected. Standard herbarium techniques were employed for this purpose. Most of the plants were known to the FAE and could be identified in the field itself. Rest of the plant was identified by the FAE with the help of published flora and published literature of the region. Some of the information were collected from the local inhabitants of the study area (Buffer zone).

3.1.3. Results:

3.1.3.1 Floristic composition:

Details of observed flora in the core zone and buffer zone are given in Table 3.1, 3.2 & Plates-3.1&3.2.

During the field survey, total 8 and 16 plant species (Herbs, Shrubs, Trees and Grasses) were recorded in the core zone and the buffer zone, respectively (Tables 3.1 & 3.2).

There were variations in the composition of plants in the core zone and the buffer zone area. The plant species showed drastic reduction in their number in the core zone with respect to those in the buffer zone.

In the buffer zone 3 species of herbs belonging to 3 genera and 3 families, 3 species of shrubs belonging to 3 genera and 3 families, 9 species of trees belonging to 7 genera and 6 families and 1 species of grasses belonging to 1 genera and 1 family were reported (Tables 3.1 and 3.2).

In the core zone a total of 8 plant species belonging to 7 genera and 7 families were found. In case of herbs (1) and shrubs (3) belonging to 1, 3 genera and 1, 3 families, respectively were recorded.

Climbers and Sedges were not found in the core zone as well as the buffer zone during the survey work.

The percentage frequency, density and abundance have been calculated for the plants occurring in the core zone and buffer zone. Details are given in table 3.3 and 3.4.

3.1.3.2 Aquatic flora:

Aquatic plant species like *Typha angustifolia* and *Limnophylla heterophylla* were seen at the banks of water bodies.

3.1.3.3 Description of Forests, in the Study Area:

There are 1 open forest (mainly for beri) and 2 open mixed forest areas within a distance of 10 Km from the project site. The details are given in table 3.5.

Table 3.1: List of plants found in the core zone of the project area

S.No.	Botanical Name	Vernacular name	Family
Herbs			
1.	<i>Aerva persica</i> (Burm. f.) Merrill	Bui	Amaranthaceae
Shrubs			
2.	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.) R.Br.	Akra	Asclepidaceae
3.	<i>Capparis decidua</i> (Forsk.) Pax	Kair	Capparidaceae
4.	<i>Ziziphus nummularia</i> (Burm.f.) W.and A.	Jhar Ber	Rhamnaceae
Trees			
5.	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.) Druce	Khejri	Mimosaceae
6.	<i>Prosopis chilensis</i> (Molina) Stuntze et. Arn.	Vilayati babool	Mimosaceae
7.	<i>Salvadora persica</i> L.	Saltbush/ Pilu	Salvadoraceae
Grasses			
8.	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> L.	Dhaman	Poaceae

Table 3.2: List of plants found in the buffer zone of the project area

S.No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family
Herbs			
1.	<i>Aerva persica</i> (Burm. f.) Merrill	Bui	Amaranthaceae
2.	<i>Crotalaria burhia</i> Buch.-Ham.ex Benth	Sinia	Fabaceae
3.	<i>Leptadenia pyrotechnica</i> (Forsk.) Decne	Khimp	Asclepidaceae
4.	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	Jangli chaulai	Amaranthaceae
Shrubs			
5.	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.)R.Br.	Akra	Asclepidaceae
6.	<i>Capparis decidua</i> (Forsk.) Pax	Kair	Capparidaceae
7.	<i>Ziziphus nummularia</i> (Burm.f.) W.and A.	Jhar Ber	Rhamnaceae
Trees			
8.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Neem	Meliaceae
9.	<i>Tecomella undulata</i> (Sm.)Seem.	Rohiro	Bignoniaceae
10.	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lamk.	Ber	Rhamnaceae
11.	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.) Druce	Khejri	Mimosaceae
12.	<i>Prosopis chilensis</i> (Molina) Stuntze et. Arn.	Vilayati babool	Mimosaceae
13.	<i>Salvadora oleoides</i> Decene	Jal, Bada Peelu	Salvadoraceae
14.	<i>Salvadora persica</i> L.	Saltbush, Pilu	Salvadoraceae

15.	<i>Acacia tortilis</i> (Forssk.) Hayne	Israeli babool	Mimosaceae
16.	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Benth	Siris	Mimosaceae
Grasses			
17.	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> L.	Bhurat	Poaceae

Table 3.3: Percentage frequency, density and abundance of the plant occurring in the core zone.

S.No.	Botanical Name	Frequency	Abundance	Density
1.	<i>Aerva persica</i> (Burm. F.) Merrill.	75.00	1.78	1.33
2.	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.) R.Br.	50.00	1.50	0.75
3.	<i>Ziziphus nummularia</i> (Burm.f.) W.and A.	91.67	2.27	2.08
4.	<i>Capparis decidua</i> (Forsk) Edgew	75.00	1.22	0.92
5.	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.) Druce	58.33	1.29	0.75
6.	<i>Prosopis chilensis</i> (Molina) Stuntze et. Arn.	75.00	2.33	1.75
7.	<i>Leptadenia pyrotechnica</i> (Forsk.) Decne	83.33	3.00	2.50
8.	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> L.	75.00	2.11	1.58

Table 3.4: Percentage frequency, density and abundance of the plant occurring in the buffer zone.

S.No.	Botanical Name	Frequency	Abundance	Density
1.	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> L.	83.33	1.60	1.33
2.	<i>Ziziphus nummularia</i> (Burm.f.) W.and A.	75.00	2.78	2.08
3.	<i>Prosopis chilensis</i> (Molina) Stuntze et. Arn.	58.33	2.00	1.17
4.	<i>Aerva persica</i> (Burm. F.) Merrill.	91.67	2.45	2.25
5.	<i>Crotalaria burhia</i> Buch.-Ham. ex Benth.	58.33	4.00	2.33
6.	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.) Druce	75.00	2.11	1.58
7.	<i>Tecomella undulata</i> (Sm.) Seem.	41.67	1.40	0.58
8.	<i>Capparis decidua</i> (Forsk.)Edgew.	66.67	1.25	0.83
9.	<i>Salvadora persica</i> L.	75.00	1.44	1.08
10.	<i>Salvadora oleoides</i> Decne	58.33	1.43	0.83
11.	<i>Leptadenia pyrotechnica</i> (Forsk.) Decne	91.67	2.27	2.08
12.	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.) R.Br.	66.67	1.38	0.92
13.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	50.00	1.17	0.58

Table 3.5: Details of forest area in the Buffer zone

S.No.	Category of the Forest Area	Direction	Distance From Core Zone (in Km.)
1.	Open Forest (Mainly for Beri)	South-West	4.85
2.	Open Mixed Forest	South-East	8.57
3.	Open Mixed Forest	South-East	9.40

3.1.3.4 Rare, Endangered and Red listed Plant species in the Study Area:

Among the reported flora in the study area, none of them were assigned any threat category by Red data book of Indian Plants (Jain and Sastry, 1984; Nayar and Sastry, 1987; 1988; 1990 & Kholia and Bhakuni, 2009) and Red list of threatened Vascular plants (IUCN, 2010).

3.1.3.5 Endemic Plants of the Study Area:

De Candolle (1855), Swiss botanist, first used the concept of Endemic, which is defined as an area of a taxonomic unit, especially a species which has a restricted distribution or habitat, isolated from its surrounding region through geographical, ecological or temporal barriers. Out of 17000 species of known flowering plants of India nearly 5000 species are said to be endemic. Nearly 58 genera and 1932 taxa are found to be endemic to peninsular India (Nayar, 1980; Ahmedullah and Nayar, 1986; 1987; Jain 1992; Nayar, 1996; Vijaya Shankar *et al.*, 2005; Nautiyal *et al.*, 2009a,b; Shendage and Yadav, 2010). Among recorded plant species none can be assigned the status of endemic plant of this study area.

3.1.4 Crop Pattern:

Cropping pattern refers to the proportion of area under different crops at a particular time period. The area under reference is irrigated mainly with tube well water. Crops are mostly dependent on rain water. However, up to a certain extent crops are grown with the help of borewell water as well. Generally two crops such as Rabi and Kharif are grown. In the study area vegetables, spices, medicinal and aromatic crops are cultivated over the land suitable for agricultural purpose. Survey of the area (Core and Buffer zone) and dialogue with the local farmers of the area revealed that the following crops are mainly grown in the fields by the farmers.

Table 3.6: Crops (Kharif and Rabi) are growing in the study area by farmers

S.No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family
1.	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L.	Moongphali	Fabaceae
2.	<i>Brassica campestris</i> L.	Sarson	Brassicaceae
3.	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> L.	Chana	Fabaceae
4.	<i>Eruca sativa</i> Mill.	Taramira	Brassicaceae
5.	<i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i> Hook. f.	Bajari/ Bajra	Poaceae
6.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.	Gehun	Poaceae

(i) Field Crops:

The major field crops of the area are Moongphali, Sarson, Chana, Taramira, Bajari/ Bajra and Gehun (Table 3.6 and Plate- 3.3).

(ii) Horticulture crops-Vegetable:

Kachri, Mirch, Methi, Lehsun, Piaz, Matar, Bathua, Mooli, Palak, Gajar, Tamatar and Bhindi are cultivated in the study area during the Monsoon and Post- Monsoon period (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7 : The common vegetables grown in the area are

S. No.	Botanical Name	Family	Common Name
1.	<i>Cucumis callosus</i> (Rottl.) Cogn.	Cucurbitaceae	Kachri
2.	<i>Capsicum frutescence</i> L.	Solanaceae	Mirch
3.	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> L.	Fabaceae	Methi
4.	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	Liliaceae	Lehsun
5.	<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	Liliaceae	Piaz
6.	<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	Fabaceae	Matar
7.	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Chenopodiaceae	Bathua
8.	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Mooli
9.	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> L.	Chenopodiaceae	Palak
10.	<i>Solanum esculentum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Tamatar
11.	<i>Daucus carota</i> L.var. <i>sativa</i> DC.	Apiaceae	Gajar
12.	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> (L.)Moench.	Malvaceae	Bhindi

(iii) Condiments Crops: *Coriandrum sativum* (Dhania), *Cuminum cyminum* (Jeera), *Foeniculum vulgare* (Saunf) and *Trigonella foenum-graecum* (Methi) are major condiments crops cultivated in the study area from bore well water (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: The condiments crops grown in the area are

S.No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family
1.	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.	Dhania	Apiaceae
2.	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill.	Saunf	Apiaceae
3.	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> L.	Jeera	Apiaceae
4.	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> L.	Methi	Fabaceae

(iv) Pulses:

Moth and Guar are leguminous crop/ Pulses grown in the study area during the rainy season (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9: The common pulses grown in the area are

S. No.	Botanical Name	Family	Common Name
1.	<i>Vigna aconitifolia</i> (Jacq.) Marechal.	Fabaceae	Moth
2.	<i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i> (L.) Taub.	Fabaceae	Guar

(v) Medicinal and aromatic crops:

Plantago ovata (Isabgol) and *Trachyspermum ammi* (Ajwain) are major medicinal and aromatic crops cultivated in the study area from bore well/ canal water (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Medicinal and aromatic crops are also grown in the area are

S.No.	Botanical Name	Family	Common Name
1.	<i>Trachyspermum ammi</i> (L.) Sprague	Apiaceae	Ajwain
2.	<i>Plantago ovata</i> Forsk	Plantaginaceae	Isabgol

(vi) Fodder Crops:

Fodder bajra and fodder jowar also cultivated.

3.1.2.2 For Fauna:

The evaluation of fauna has been done on the basis of secondary data collected from different government offices like forest department, wildlife department, etc. The assessment of avifauna has been done on the basis of actual field observation by direct sighting and observation and collection of indirect evidences.

Equipment used: Camera (Canon SX 130 IS), GPS, Camera Trap, Search Light for Night Survey.

3.1.5 Fauna Survey Results:

Results of survey indicated that both vertebrates and invertebrates are found in buffer zone (Table 3.11, 3.12 and Plate-3.4). In core zone the number of birds and mammals is very less as compared to buffer zone. The buffer zone represents different habitats and ecological

setups like the agricultural land (Crop land and Seasonal Crop land), forest land (Open forest and open mixed forest), Cultivable waste land and water bodies (Pond and Nadi etc).

A night survey was conducted in core zone, buffer zone and different locations in the study area with the help of spot light on foot (by walking) for the records of nocturnal birds, mammals and reptiles. Water bodies (Pond and Nadi etc) also were visited to study the amphibians.

3.1.5.1 Avifauna (Birds):

A total of 4 species of birds were observed in the buffer zone. These species belong to 4 genera and 3 families (Table-3.12), which are listed in Schedule-IV of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

In the core zone 2 species (belonging to 2 genera) of birds were reported during the study period and they are protected under the Schedule-IV of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (Table-3.11).

3.1.5.2 Reptile:

The details of reported reptiles in the buffer zone with their common names/ local names, family and their Schedule number have been given in tables 3.11 and 3.12.

In the buffer zone of the study area 2 species of reptiles were reported. These are *Calotes versicolor* [Family-Agamidae] and *Hemidactylus flaviviridis* [Family- Gekkonidae].

All these species come under Schedule-IV of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Reptiles were not sighted/reported in the core zone during the survey time.

3.1.5.3 Mammals:

Details of observed small and large mammals found in the buffer zone with their status as per Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 are given in table 3.12.

In the buffer zone 9 species of small and large mammals were reported. These are *Lepus nigricollis* (Khargosh), *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (Nilgai), *Funambulus pennanti* (Indian Palm squirrel), *Herpestes edwardsii* (Nevalaa), *Meriones hurrianae* (Desert gerbil), *Mus musculus* (House mouse), *Vulpes bengalensis* (Indian Fox), *Vulpes bengalensis* (Indian Fox), *Canis aureus* (Siyar) and *Gazella bennettii* (Chinkara).

Herpestes edwardsii (Nevalaa), *Meriones hurrianae* (Desert gerbil), *Mus musculus* (House mouse), *Lepus nigricollis* (Indian Hare) and *Vulpes bengalensis* (Common Fox) were predominantly observed in the agricultural fields.

The core zone is almost devoid of mammals. However, three species of mammals belonging to 3 genera and 2 families [*Meriones hurrianae* (Desert gerbil), *Mus musculus*

(House mouse) and *Funambulus pennanti* (Indian Palm squirrel)] were reported . Out of 3 species, 1 species is protected under Schedule-IV and 2 species belong to Schedule-V of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (Table 3.11).

Out of 9 mammalian species found in the buffer zone 2 species are protected under Schedule-II, 1 Species belongs to Schedule-III, 3 species comes under Schedule-IV and 2 species represent Schedule-IV of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Out of them one species (*Gazella bennettii*)represents Schedule-I Part –I of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (Table 3.12).

In the buffer zone presence of *Gazella bennettii* (Chinkara) was reported. It is listed in the endangered list (Sch.-I) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and also belongs to the category of “Least Concern (LC)” category of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (2016) Red Data List. A conservation plan for *Gazella bennettii* has been prepared.

Amphibians and Butterflies were not reported either in the core zone or the buffer zone.

Table 3.11 : Details of observed Fauna in the Core Zone of the project area

S.No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Conservation Status as Per WL(P)A,1972
Avies (Birds)				
1	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	House crow	Corvidae	Sch. V
2	<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon	Columbidae	Sch. IV
Mammals				
3	<i>Meriones hurrianae</i>	Desert gerbil	Muridae	Sch. V
4	<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	Muridae	Sch. V
5	<i>Funambulus pennanti</i>	Indian Palm squirrel	Sciuridae	Sch. IV
Reptiles				
6	Nil			
Butterflies				
7	Nil			
Amphibians				
8	Nil			

Table 3.12: Fauna observed in the buffer Zone of the project area

S.No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Conservation Status as Per WL(P)A,1972
Avies (Birds)				
1.	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	House crow	Corvidae	Sch. V
2.	<i>Passer domesticus indicus</i>	Indian House-Sparrow	Passeridae	Sch. IV
3.	<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon	Columbidae	Sch. IV
4.	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Collared Dove	Columbidae	Sch. IV
Reptiles				
5.	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	Indian Garden Lizard	Agamidae	Sch. IV
6.	<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i>	House Gecko	Gekkonidae	Sch. IV
Mammals				
7.	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	Khargosh	Leporidae	Sch. IV
8.	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	Nilgai	Bovidae	Sch. III
9.	<i>Funambulus pennanti</i>	Indian Palm squirrel	Sciuridae	Sch. IV
10.	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i>	Nevalaa	Herpestidae	Sch. IV
11.	<i>Meriones hurrianae</i>	Desert gerbil	Muridae	Sch. V
12.	<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	Muridae	Sch. V
13.	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	Indian Fox	Canidae	Sch. II
14.	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Siyar	Canidae	Sch. II
15.	<i>Gazella bennettii</i>	Chinkara	Bovidae	Sch. I Part -I

WL (P) A, 1972=Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972; Sch.=Schedule

After carrying out flora and fauna study the list was got approved by the Dy. Conservator of forest, Bikaner (Rajasthan)..

*Note- A list of Flora and Fauna separately for the core zone and the buffer zone duly authenticated by the Dy. Conservator of Forests, Bikaner, vide his letter no. एफ () सर्वे / 2016-17/7889 dated 9.11.2016 dated 9.11.16 is enclosed as annexure-11

3.1.6 National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Ramsar site Tiger/Elephant Reserves (existing as well as proposed):

There are no existing as well as proposed eco-sensitive areas like National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Ramsar site Tiger/Elephant Reserves within the core zone and buffer zone (i.e. - within distance of 10 Km radius from the lease area). A copy of the letter no. एफ () सर्वे / 2016-17/7954 dated 10.11.2016 to the effect issued by the Dy. Conservator of Forest, Bikaner is enclosed herewith as **annexure-12**.

3.1.7 Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable fauna:

The study area does not have any Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable faunal species according to IUCN red list.

3.1.8 Anticipated Impact of mining activities on flora & fauna:

In order to identify the likely impact of Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre mining on the flora & fauna, a study was carried out. The details of the likely impact and proposed mitigation measures are given below:

Table- 3.13. Likely impact of mining activities on flora & fauna and proposed mitigation measures

S.No.	Activity	Anticipated Impacts	Mitigation Measures
1.	Mine pit development & waste dumping	✓ Clearance of Herbs, Shrubs [<i>Ziziphus nummularia</i> (Jhar ber)] and Grass from core zone in the course of mine pit development & waste dumping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The mining lease area is sparsely vegetated, dominated by few Herbs, Shrubs [<i>Ziziphus nummularia</i> (Jhar ber)] and Grass. Herbs and Grass were seen after rainy season but they dried after some time. Thus there will be no significant impact. But plantation will be carried out along both the sides of the approach route/ haulage road and on backfilled area (2.240 Hectare). ✓ In order to compensate the loss of <i>Ziziphus nummularia</i> (Jhar ber), their suckers will be planted within the lease hold over an area of 19.51 Hectare.
2.		✓ Due to movement of vehicles like Excavator, Tippers and Tractors in the course of mining dust particles will be deposited on the leaves of plants which block the stomata and reduce diffusive resistance of plant leaves, decelerate the photosynthesis and pigmentation which results in retardation of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In order to check the dust particles from getting air borne, regular sprinkling of water will be carried out on the approach route / haulage roads, loading and unloading points which would reduce the dust emission , thus avoiding damage to the crops and plants. ✓ Regular maintenance of the mining machinery and other vehicles to ensure minimal

S.No.	Activity	Anticipated Impacts	Mitigation Measures
		<p>the vegetative and reproductive growth (flowering and reproduction) and yield of plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Chlorosis and necrosis in crop plants and flora (Wild plants). 	<p>emission of polluting gases. It will minimize the adverse impact on crops, flora, fauna & human life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adequate green belt/ green cover will be developed over the boundary barrier/ statutory boundary covering an area of 3.540 Hectare. Additional plantation will be done along both side of the Kaccha and pucca roads (approach routes/ haulage roads) in order to restrict spreading of dust.
3.	Various other mining activities and vehicular movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disturbance to fauna dependent upon the Herb, Shrub and Grass may take place within the lease hold. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Thus plantation will be done over a 21.75Ha. (19.51 Ha.+2.240 Ha.) within the lease hold including the backfilled area, to compensate the loss of habitat of the fauna.
4.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fauna may be disturbed due to dust. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regular water sprinkling will be carried out on approach route/ haulage roads and dust generating points. ✓ Dust inhibitors will be used on unpaved roads.
5.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disturbance (like behavioral effects) may be caused to the fauna (Birds & Mammals) due to movement of mining machinery like Dumpers, Tippers and Excavators (increase in noise level). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regular maintenance of mining machinery in order to have a check on their noise level. ✓ Avoiding overloading of Transport vehicles. ✓ Transport of material will be avoided during the night time. ✓ Orientation training will be imparted to the mine employees to develop a sense of sympathy towards fauna. ✓ Special care will be taken for fauna during reproductive (e.g., courtship, nesting) seasons. ✓ Dense plantation will be carried out along the

S.No.	Activity	Anticipated Impacts	Mitigation Measures
			<p>approach route/ haulage roads and in safety barrier zone of 7.5 m. along lease boundary.</p> <p>✓ Instructing the drivers of transport vehicles to allow the fauna to cross the road by slowing down the speed of the vehicle.</p>

3.2. Conclusion:

The results of the study show that *Ziziphus nummularia* (Jhar Ber) available within the core zone will have to be uprooted in the course of mining. This shrub species is also available in plantey in the buffer zone. In order to compensate the loss of the *Ziziphus nummularia* (Jhar Ber) in the core zone, it will be planted over the inactive portion of the waste dump, statutory barrier and along the approach route/ haulage road.

The livelihood of the local people is not dependent on the flora. Thus the earning of the local people will not be affected by it.

Results of the study indicate that in case of flora there are no Rare, Endangered and Threatened species of flora in the study area (Core zone & Buffer zone). But in case of fauna presence of *Gazella bennettii* (Chinkara) was reported in the buffer zone which belongs to Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

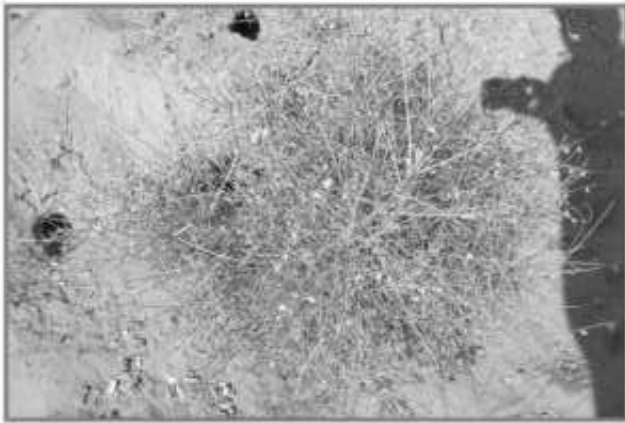
For the protection of above reported Schedule-I, Part-I fauna species a conservation plan has been prepared along with their budgetary provision to assure the implementation of the same by the proponent. There are no Rare, Endangered and Threatened species of fauna in the core zone. The study area doesn't form a part of eco-sensitive areas like National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Ramsar site Tiger/Elephant Reserves. Likewise, the area does not form a part of the migratory route of fauna. But proposed mining activities will have impacts on flora and fauna of the core zone and the buffer zone.

3.3 References:

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Crotalaria burhia Buch.-Ham.ex Benth
(Sinia)



Ziziphus nummularia (Burm.f.) W.and A.
(Jhar Ber)



Salvadora oleoides Decene
(Jal)



Calotropis procera (Ait.)R.Br.
(Akra)



Cenchrus setigerus Vahl.
(Birdwood Grass)



Aerva persica (Burm. f.) Merrill
(Bui)



Leptadenia pyrotechnica (Forsk.) Decne
(Khimp)



Prosopis chilensis (Molina) Stuntze et. Arn.
(Vilayati babool)



Capparis decidua (Forsk.) Pax
(Kair)



Ziziphus mauritiana Lamk.
(Ber)



Azadirachta indica A. Juss.
(Neem)



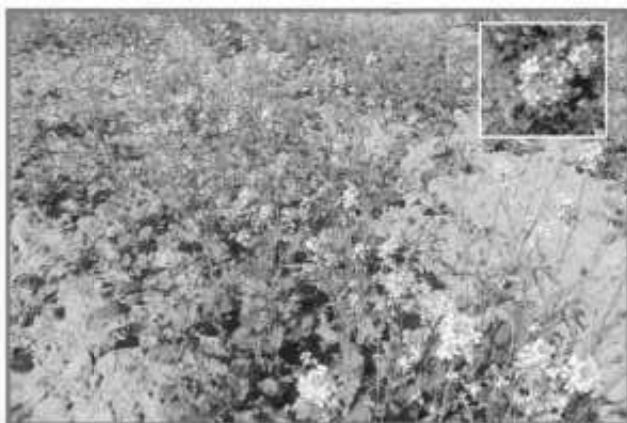
Prosopis cineraria (L.) Druce
(Khejri)



Plantago ovata Forsk
(Isabgol)



Trigonella foenum-graecum L.
(Methi)



Brassica campestris L.
(Sarson)



Raphanus sativus L.
(Mooli)



Meriones hurrianae
(Desert gerbil)



Passer domesticus indicus
(Indian House-Sparrow)



Streptopelia decaocto
(Collared Dove)



Gazella bennettii
(Chinkara)

CONSERVATION PLAN AND BUDGETARY PROVISION

4.1. Introduction:

Conservation and management are two words sometimes used as synonyms and sometimes with different meanings. Generally speaking wildlife conservation is regarded as the antithesis to economic development. However, according to IUCN the term conservation should be interpreted as management of the biosphere and the components of its ecosystems for human use in order to derive the greatest sustainable benefits for the present generation while maintaining their potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations. Wildlife management is the application of scientific knowledge and technical skills to protect, conserve, limit, enhance, or create wildlife habitat. Wildlife management also includes implementation of laws regulating the use, kinds and amounts of wildlife, people can harvest. Law that protect existing habitat are also wildlife management tools. The important reasons for decline of wildlife are:

- a. Fragmentation, degradation and loss of habitat.
- b. Hunting and poaching.
- c. Deforestation.
- d. Climate change.
- e. Man-animal conflict.
- f. Pollution.

The current Conservation Plan has been prepared, keeping in mind about the state of all rare flora and fauna present in the project site as well as within 10 km radius of the mine site. A detailed systematic survey was conducted during a period of 3 months (after a continuous study for 2 weeks a gap of 1 week was given) in the entire project site. All direct sightings, indirect evidences (tracks, signs and calls) were searched and recorded. Where as long discussions with the locals of the peripheral villages were also interviewed in an informal and unstructured questionnaire. After this a detailed and systematic implementable conservation plan has been prepared.

The project proponent shall take all precautionary measures during mining operation for conservation and protection of flora and fauna. Action plan for conservation of flora and fauna shall be implemented in consultation with the state forest and wildlife department. Necessary allocation of funds for implantation of conservation plan shall be made and the funds so

allocated shall be included in the project cost. In this regard as per the field study we hereby states that no endangered fauna falls within the 10 km radius of the study area. Management plan for the Conservation of Flora and Fauna was prepared in consultation with State Forest and Wildlife Department and an amount of Rs. **12,57,500/-** will be spent towards Conservation Measures for five years.

A pragmatic Action Plan has been evolved for the Schedule-I fauna particularly in the buffer area and shall be adhered to in letter and spirit for implantation by the project proponent. The plan shall be implemented in consultation and collaboration with the forest department, besides entrusting the responsibility to exclusive 'in-house' expertise.

- i. The matter of supporting management strategies for conservation of wildlife through organizational and administrative infrastructure is often taken to be straightforward and it is planned by route. In the present case the project proponent recognizes the values of wildlife and the need to balance the proposed industrial activity with conservation. Therefore professionals of appropriate expertise and experience shall be roped in from outside to complement the execution of the conservation action plan. Endorsement shall be sought to the extent possible for every proposed action of relevance to conservation of wildlife, from the regional forest authorities.
- ii. It is the budget that translates operation of strategies into reality. The project proponent has prepared a realistic budget considering every operational aspect and the various schemes of the Govt. of India and those available within the state up to the district level, to override the budgetary constraints.
- iii. The budget is intended to be annualized by indicating operational costs under all strategies and their relevant financial implications.
- iv. There shall be critical monitoring and auditing of the progress of management activities and costs incurred on an annual basis. The project proponent shall maintain a record of achievements, postponements and circumstances under which some components of the action plan had to be deleted or deferred indefinitely.
- v. For effective and informed application of action plan prescriptions, the project proponent shall prepare a 'hand book' containing information on ground situation, all technical strategic details with modalities of application. The managerial cadre shall monitor the response of the users of the 'hand book' with the objective of smooth implementation of plan strategies.

4.2. Scheduled Fauna in the Study Area :

A detailed biological study of the study area [for core zone and buffer zone (10 km radius of the periphery of the mine lease)] was carried out to study the flora and fauna. The following faunal species observed during the study period which they belongs to Schedule-I of Wildlife (Protection) Act,1972.

Table 4.1. List of Schedule- I faunal Species observed during the Study

S. No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status as Per Wildlife (Protection)Act,1972
1.	<i>Gazella bennettii</i> Sykes	Chinkara	Schedule-I Part-I

4.3. Species Wise Specific Conservation Plan:

1. *Gazella bennettii* Sykes, 1831 (Chinkara)



1.1 Classification:

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Mammalia
Order	Cetartiodactyla
Family	Bovidae
Genus	<i>Gazella</i>
Species	<i>bennettii</i>

Gazella bennettii is commonly known as “Chinkara” or “Indian gazelle”. It is the state animal of Rajasthan. The Chinkara normally found in extensive sand dune areas, from sea level to rocky plateaus and hilly regions up to 1,500 m (Roberts, 1977).

The word gazelle is taken from Arabian language meaning "Loveable". The genus *Gazella* is being represented by fourteen species throughout the world (Groves, 1985). Whereas in India *Gazella bennettii* is the single species which is found from drier part of western Rajasthan to Bihar in eastern side, Punjab-Haryana in the northern side and upto Krishna river in the south. Chinkara is found in the whole of Rajasthan but are quite abundant in the sandy, dry areas of the Thar Desert (Rahmani and Sankaran,1991). Maximum population (about 85% of the global population) of Chinkara has been reported in the southwestern parts and minimum in the

north-eastern parts of Rajasthan (Rahmani, 1997; Kankane, 2000). Chinkara is considered to be a sacred animal and is protected by the Bishnoi community which justifies their abundance near the villages of Bishnoi community (Prakash, 1977; Rahmani and Sankaran,1991; Goyal *et al.*, 1986; Goyal and Bohra, 1983).

1.2 Physical Description:

The Indian gazelle is a small, slender gracefully built animal. A fully grown male measures about 26 inches (65cm) at the shoulder and weighs around 23kg, and the average horn length varies between 10 to 12 inches (25-30 cm). The male has 'S' shaped backwardly curved ringed horns, but the female has straight horns usually small, 4 to 5 inches (10-13cm) long and without rings. These characteristics show clear sexual dimorphism (Prater, 1971), and helps to distinguish them from a far distance. The dorsal body parts are of light chestnut colour and gradually turn into deep chestnut as it meet bright white color at under parts on the flanks and buttocks. A white streak down each side of the face and a dusky patch above the nose is a major characteristic feature of all the gazelles. The fawns do not show any marked sexual dimorphism, but at the age of three months and above, emergence of horns begins and after 5 months sexes can be easily differentiated by the shape and thickness of horns. All antelopes have a gland below their eyes. Externally this gland appears like a vertical hairless slit. The secretion of this gland is used for territory marking by territorial males. Some other glands are also present below horns, between hooves and marginal area of lips, which are used in scent marking or communication (Jakher and Dookia, 2000). It is very swift and active, not particularly wary but when alarmed it stamps its forefoot and sneeze-like alarm hisses through the nose, which gave its local name Chinkara "*The sneezer*". Sometimes it also stamps the ground with its forelegs, to communicate with the other herd members. Chinkara is well adapted for dry conditions and can withstand long intervals between visits to water points (Dookia, 2007).

1.3 Distribution in Bikaner:

An average of 1.52 chinkara/km² were recorded in Bikaner district, which consists of five developmental blocks over an area of 27,244km². Chinkaras were recorded in all the blocks. However, the largest population was in Nokha (Dookia *et al.*,2009).

1.4 Habitat:

Chinkara can thrive in different types of habitats. Chinkara have been seen in dry deciduous forest, open woodlands, and in dry areas like sand dunes, semi-arid deserts, and arid valleys that have an annual rainfall range of 150 to 750 mm. Chinkara is facultative drinkers and can with stand relatively long intervals between visits to water points by conserving metabolic

water points by conserving metabolic water and taking advantage of water found in vegetation (Rahmani, 1990; Groves, 1993; Mallon, 2008).

1.5 Behaviour:

This is a very shy animal and lives in small social units. These social units are known as Herds. There are two types of social grouping or herd present in Chinkara society, i.e., all male herd and family herd. All male herd is a group of all male individuals and family herd is a group of 1 adult male (territorial male), females of different age and male fawns of less than 5 months age (Dookia, 2002).

1.6 Reproduction and Social Organization:

These animals are less gregarious than the blackbuck and live in small herds of 10 to 20 individuals. They are either found as a group of comprising of two types of herds, one is all male group (a group of all male individuals) and another is family herd (females/does and the fawns with a territorial bucks) (Dookia and Jakher, 2013).

i. Territoriality among males:

Several dung piles can be seen in chinkara habitats. These are mainly a buck leading the group, comprising of one or more females, and kids. When a Chinkara group gets alerted, it is the does with the kids that leave the area first. Before leaving the occupied area the buck approaches its nearest dung, smells and scrapes by its fore legs; bend the hind legs and urinate on the pile. Then it further bends the hind legs (squatting low) and defecates. While urinating and defecating, it watches the surroundings, and then disappears flickering its tail all the time. Chinkara dung piles are found only in those areas where these animals feel absolutely secure.

ii. Breeding:

The chinkara has no particular breeding season. The chinkara buck, like bucks of Grant's gazelle, Thomson's gazelle (Walther, 1977), and the Uganda Kob (Schaller, 1967) touches the under part of the doe with a stiff leg, an action termed *laufsschlag* by Walther (1977). One or two fawns are born at a time. There is a record of a hybrid between male Chinkara and female-blackbuck completely dominating the blackbuck herd, driving away the male and retaining mastery of the herd (Prater, 1971). The Indian gazelle showed two main peaks of breeding period in Thar Desert of Rajasthan. These were March-April and August-September.

iii. Sex ratio:

Generally the sex ratio of Indian gazelles was female biased, and over all adult male/female ratio is 1:1.5, sub-adult male/female ratio is 1:1.9 and ratio among juvenile and adult female is about 1:4.3 found in semi arid region of Thar Desert of Rajasthan (Dookia, 2002).

iv. Natality :

Indian gazelle is a year long breeder but this activity increased during February-March (autumn) and July-August (monsoon) months. The over all average birth rate was 0.59 fawn/female/year (Dookia, 2002).

v. Predation:

Indian gazelle is a potential prey species for carnivores of the Thar Desert. Hairs of Indian gazelle were found in scat of *Canis domesticus* (Feral dog), *Vulpes bengalensis* (Common fox), *Vulpes vulpes pusilla* (Desert fox) and *Felis chaus* (Jungle cat) (Dookia, 2002). Foxes hunt mainly on juveniles whereas cats hunt on young one and wolf, jackal and feral dog kill young and adult both. The main predator of Indian gazelle was found to be feral dogs (Dookia, 2002).

vii. Reproductive Behaviour:

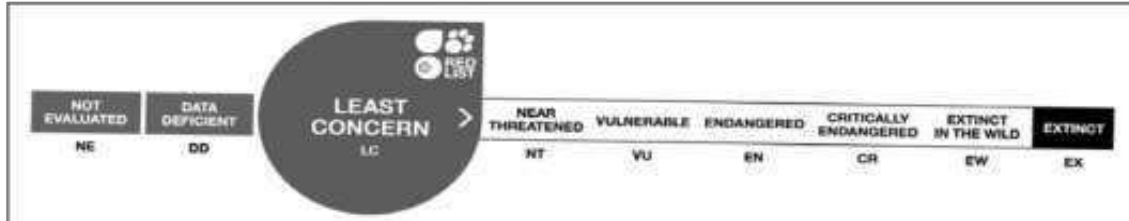
Indian gazelle breeds throughout the year. The reproductive pattern is a long process, completed in various short phases, i.e., herding the female, courtship displays, testing phase, pre-mounting phase, copulation and post copulatory phase. The mating process is normally ends after 6-8 hours, but sometimes the whole rituals take 2-3 days with one female. The Indian gazelle shows two main peaks of breeding period in Thar Desert of Rajasthan, viz. March-April and August-September. The mating activities are less during February-April but fawns are found more in this period, which results from mating period of August- October where successful mounting rate is high. However, the survival rate of fawns is greater during monsoon but on the other hand it is found low during the other seasons. The territorial males spend their maximum time in defence of their territory during peak period of mating from August-October. In these days fighting is common in between surrounding males for possession of rutting females (Dookia, 2002).

1.7 Lifespan: It has a lifespan about 10-12 years and about 15 yrs of male in captivity.

1.8 Status:

The “Chinkara” (Indian Gazelle) is listed in Schedule-I of Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as near to endangered animal and providing them legal protection with prohibition on

hunting. It is also included in the “Least Concern (LC)” category of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (2016) Red Data List.



<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/8978/0>

1.9 Threats:

The following threats have been identified in the study area :

- i. The Chinkara is under threat as a result of demand for its horns, skin, meat etc, all over its distribution in western Rajasthan.
- ii. Habitat degradation as a result of its conversion into agricultural fields, growth of industries and increase in population.
- iii. Habitat destruction and increase of anthropogenic pressure in the form of vehicular movement in the buffer zone.
- iv. Predation by feral dogs, it is the biggest menace to the wildlife and needs to be taken care off.
- v. Road accidents are also very frequent.
- vi. Scarcity of water during summer season is a major threat in the study area.
- vii. Habitat loss due to grazing of domestic animals in the area of Chinkara habitation.

1.10 Study Approach:

First of all, a detailed biological survey of the core zone and the buffer zone was carried out with a view to confirming the presence and location of *Gazella bennettii*. In addition a survey based on questionnaire (interview based) was also conducted to ascertain the latest status of their presence. A random survey of the

- i. Agricultural fields lying within Jaisinghdesar, Pithrasar, Janglu, Bandala, Munjasar, Janglu and Tema Ji ki Dhani villages
- ii. Forest areas (Open and Mixed Forest) situated within the study area and
- iii. Water bodies (Nadi),
was also conducted to confirm the presence of *Gazella bennettii*. Survey results confirm the presence of *Gazella bennettii* and their food habit and habitats.

1.11. Observations/Sightings:

In the course of study the presence of *Gazella bennettii* was not confirmed within the core zone. Their presence was confirmed at the following places within the buffer zone.

- i. Munjasar forest area [Open Forest (Mainly for Beri)]- Situated at a distance of 4.85 Km. in the South-West of the lease area.
- ii. Open Mixed forest [Near village Janglu]- Situated at a distance of 8.57 Km. in the South-East of the lease area.
- iii. Open Mixed Forest [Near village Janglu]- Situated at a distance of 9.40 Km. in the South-East of the lease area.

It was also gathered from the local people/ villagers in the course of survey work that the *Gazella bennettii* come out to the agricultural fields mostly during early morning and evening hours during monsoon season. They are very much attracted by leguminous crops and also cause high damage.

1.12. Food and Feeding Habitat:

Indian gazelles are better adapted to browsing than grazing, but they can consume legumes and grasses in large quantities. Their diet typically consists of grasses, various leaves, crops and fruits such as pumpkins and melons. A majority of their metabolic water intake comes from the vegetation they consume. The brush and trees that make up their diet are found in mountain ranges and deciduous forests, while grasses and other herbaceous plants are found in valleys and agricultural fields. In the arid Thar Desert, Indian gazelles mainly consume four species of herbs: *Crotalaria burhia* (42% of diet), *Ziziphus nummularia* (15%), *Maytenus emarginata* (11%), and *Prosopis cineraria* (9%) (Dookia and Jakher, 2007; Arshad and Gill, 2010).

The Chinkara, though seen roaming and feeding during daytime in the cultivated fields and generally prefers leaves of *Crotalaria burhia*, *Ziziphus nummularia* and flowers of *Tecomella undulata* in post-monsoon and winter seasons but during summer *Elusine compressa*, *Maytenus emarginata*, *Ziziphus nummularia*, *Prosopis cineraria* and *Heliotropium* sp. appear to be the most preferred food. They are maintaining the water balance from the moisture laden plants and tender parts. This ensures reasonably large contribution to their overall water balance, which supports their presence in the remote desert parts.

1.13. Action Plan for the Conservation of Chinkara:

- I. Increasing the tree cover in the area where Chinkaras mostly take shelter.
- II. Creation of water holes in the habitation area (Munjasar forest area, Open Mixed forest area) and making arrangements for making water available in them (as suggested by local forest Authorities).
- III. The following activities will be undertaken under public awareness programmes:
 - i. Display of posters/ signages, to make aware the drivers on the road, for minimizing the road accidents of Chinkara in the study area.
 - ii. Observation of *Wild life week*, *Van Mahotsava* and *World Biodiversity Conservation* day for making the people aware of the importance of Chinkara. The following activities will be undertaken during the week.
 - a. Quiz competition among the School Children of Jaisinghdesar, Pithrasar, Janglu, Bandala, Munjasar and Tema Ji ki Dhani villages.
 - b. Distribution of brochure containing information about the Chinkara.
 - c. Distribution of Wall Clocks, Mugs and T-Shirts bearing pictures of Chinkara and conservation message.
 - d. Arranging for intra School Essay and Drawing competition, among the students of Class I to IV, V to VIII and IX to XII.
- IV. Posting of Security guard by mine owner.
- V. Making arrangements for treatment of injured/ sick Chinkara by project proponent in consultation with local forest Department/ Competent Authorities.
- VI. Display of slogans related to importance of fauna at the prominent places like Schools, Hospitals, Temples, Near water bodies, Panchyat Bhawan in and around the surrounding villages (Jaisinghdesar, Pithrasar, Janglu, Bandala, Munjasar and Tema Ji ki Dhani).
- VII. The driver while driving should ensure that he is always careful and drive slowly in the Chinkara habitat area. Sign boards with pictures regarding speed limits should be displayed at key points, such as turnings, crossings etc.

1.14. Inference:

The results of the study indicate that the area is predominated by Chinkara which are confined to mainly forest areas (Munjasar forest area, Open Mixed forest area). They come out for food to the surrounding agricultural fields mostly during early morning and evening times. In the absence of natural water body in the area the Chinkara face problems in getting drinking water. There is no habitation of Chinkara within the lease area.

A plan of conservation of Chinkara has been prepared in consultation with forest department which is likely to cost Rs. **12,57,500/-** during a period 5 years. Provisions have been made for plantation of trees saplings and grasses, creation of water holes and making arrangements for availability water in them, public awareness programme, posting of security guard and treatment of injured/ sick Chinkara.

As a result of implementation of the conservation plan the Chinkara will get better habitats, drinking water, food and their population will increase.

1.15. Plantation:

The species like *Ziziphus nummularia* (Jhar ber), *Tecomella undulata* (Rohida), *Salvadora persica* (Peelu), *Ziziphus nummularia* (Jhar Ber), *Ziziphus mauritiana* (Ber), *Prosopis cineraria* (Sangri, Khejri) *Acacia nilotica* (Kikar/ Desi babool), *Cenchrus ciliaris* (Dhaman grass) and *Lasiurus indicus* (Sewan grass) will be planted over the degraded forest land in consultation with local forest Department.

4.4. Budget for Conservation of Chinkara:

A budget for Rs.**12,57,500/-** has been made for the conservation of Chinkara. The details are given below. In addition year wise breakup of expenditure has also been given in Table-4.2.

Table 4.2: Budget for Five Years For the Conservation of *Gazella bennettii*.


S.No.	Conservation Activities	Expenditure in Rs.
1.	Creation of water holes in the habitation area and making arrangements for availability water in them (as suggested by local forest Authorities).	2,52,500
2.	Public awareness programme.	
i	Display of posters/ signages, to make aware the drivers on the road, for minimizing the road accidents of Chinkara	55,000
ii	Observation of <i>Wild life week, Van Mahotsava</i> and <i>World Biodiversity Conservation day</i> (Quiz competition among the School Children, Distribution of brochure, Wall Clock, Mug and T-Shirts).	1,25,000
3.	Posting of Security	3,00,000
4.	Making arrangements for treatment of injured/ sick Chinkara in Consultation with local forest department/ Competent Authorities.	2,50,000
5.	Display of Slogans related to importance of fauna at the prominent places like Schools, Hospitals, Temples, Near water bodies, Panchyat Bhawan in and around the surrounding villages (Jaisinghdesar, Pithrasar, Janglu, Bandala, Munjasar, Janglu and Tema Ji ki Dhani).	75,000
6.	Plantation of Trees Saplings [2500 saplings (@500 Saplings/ Year) and spreading of Grass seeds over the degraded forest Land (in consultation with forest department) during ensuing 5 years.	1,75,000
7.	Replacement of withered plant saplings (@Rs.50/-Plant.	25,000
Total		12,57,500/-

All the above activities ensuing 5 years


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Table 4.3 : Year wise breakup of the Budgetary Plan of Expenditure for the Conservation of *Gazella bennettii*

S.No.	Conservation Activities	Year wise Fund (in Rs.)				
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th
1.	Creation of water holes in the habitation area and making arrangements for availability water in them (as suggested by local forest Authorities).	50,500	50,500	50,500	50,500	50,500
2.	Public awareness programme.					
i	Display of posters/ signages, to make aware the drivers on the road, for minimizing the road accidents of Chinkara.	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
ii	Observation of <i>Wild life week, Van Mahotsava</i> and <i>World Biodiversity Conservation day</i> (Quiz competition among the School Children, Distribution of brochure, Wall Clock, Mug and T-Shirts).	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
3.	Posting of Security guard.	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
4.	Making arrangements for treatment of injured/ sick Chinkara in Consultation with local forest department/ Competent Authorities.	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
5.	Display of Slogans related to importance of fauna at the prominent places like Schools, Hospitals, Temples, Near water bodies, Panchyat Bhawan in and around the surrounding villages (Jaisinghdesar, Pithrasar, Janglu, Bandala, Munjasar, Janglu and Tema Ji ki Dhani).	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
6.	Plantation of Trees Saplings [2500 saplings (@500 Saplings/Year) and spreading of Grass seeds over the degraded forest Land (in consultation with forest department) during ensuing 5 years.	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
7.	Replacement of withered plant saplings (@Rs.50/-Plant	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
	Total	2,51,500	2,51,500	2,51,500	2,51,500	2,51,500


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HYDROGEOLOGICAL REPORT

Chapter-1

Introduction

With the expansion of population and increase of development activities, use of ground water has increased manifold for irrigation, industrial and drinking purposes. The indiscriminate pumping of ground water has resulted the over-exploited condition in aquifer system and sharp depletion in water table in the district. Therefore, it is need of the hour to assess the ground water potential of the district periodically so that the ground water resources can be used with planned way considering future requirement. Keeping in view and attempt has been made to evaluate the ground water potential of the district as per the revised guidelines set by Ground Water Estimation Committee in 1997.

This report deals with the quantitative re-appraisal resources of the district as on 31.3.2013.

(1) Location and Extent-

Bikaner district occupies an area of 30381.75 sq km in the northwestern part of the Rajasthan. It lies between 27°11' to 29° 03' North latitude and 71° 54' to 74° 22' east longitude. The district has five Panchayat Samities i.e. Bikaner, Dungargarh, Kolayat, Lunkaransar and Nokha. The District is bounded by Ganganagar district on north, partly by Jaisalmer district and partly by Pakistan in the west, Churu district on east, Nagaur and Jodhpur district on south and south-east respectively.

The Nokha block is diverted in to two block. The one is Nokha and other is Panchu block. The total area of Nokha block is 188810 Hq.m and Panchu block is 191289 ha.m. on administrated purpose.

(2) Physiography and Drainage-

The general regional slope of the district is from south- south east to north-north west and general elevation above the eastern part. The district has no major river except two short intermittent and ephemerid Channel in kolayat.

(3) Climate and Rainfall-

The district has avoid climate with large variations of temperatures, scarly rainfall and high evaporation. The normal annual rainfall of the district to 265.62 mm (1901-2016). The normal rainfall of Panchu block (1901-2016) in 295.10 mm.

(4) Soil Types-

The soil is sandy, yellowish brown and grayish brown in colour, calcareous in nature.

Chapter-II

The rock formations in the district area mainly concealed beneath the thick cover of dune sand and very few isolated rock exposures are seen. On the basis of available literature and lithologs of dug cum bored well and deep tube wells constructed under various schemes in the district, it is established that the rock units range in age from Paleozoic to quaternary period. The generalized geological set up of the district is given below:

Group	Series	Geological Unit	Lithological characteristics	Water bearing properties
Quaternary	Recent	Wind blow sand	Very fine to fine, buff to grey sand, well rounded and sorted by wind action.	Generally lies above zone of saturation.
	Pliestocene	Alluvium	Unconsolidated to loosely consolidated sand, fine to medium silty clays and kankar with occasional horizon of gravel and coarse sand, sodium salt and gypsum occur at places	Yield low to moderate. Water quality varies from fresh to brackish.
Tertiary	Eocene	Sandstone	Coarse and gritty sandstone usually semi consolidated to porous with intercalated clays and gravel. Fullers earth bentonite and lignite also occur in thin sequence.	Yield moderate to fair. Water quality varies from fresh to saline.
Palaeozoic	Marwar Supper Group	Sandstone Shales & Limestone	Sandstone red to buff, ferruginous, hard, compact, argillaceous with intercalation of shales, limestone.	Yield low to moderate. Water quality varies from fresh to brackish

Chapter III

Hydrogeology

The Geographical area of Panchu blocks is 191289 ha.m. The water bearing formation encountered in block Tertiary formation and Bilara formation.

Tertiary formation (Eocene system)

Coarse to medium grained poorly consolidated sandstone, with gravel, silty and variegated days with occasional horizons of lignite and fuller earth area main rock of Eocene system. Quality of Ground water is potable to brackish and generally deteriorates where lays are present in dominance.

The In Panchu block Ground water Department categorized four potential they are

(1) S703a

(2) S706a

(3) S706b

(4) LS04b

(Source: Groundwater department)

The present mining area falls in S706b potential zone as per Ground water Department Bikaner In Jaisinghdesar Magra Village No key well is available for water level purpose. So water level data of piezo meters located at village Munjasar is considered for Ground Water assessment purpose.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Estimation of ground water reservoir of Jaisinghdesar Magra area of Tehsil Nokha and Jaisinghdesar Magra area lies in Panchu block, based on Ground water Estimation committee, 1997 guidelines reveals that excessive withdrawal of ground water for drinking and irrigation purpose has resulted the depletion in ground water level and higher stage ground water development in Jaisinghdesar (Munjasar) Magra area. The critical analysis of water level data show sharp depletion in water level during pre & post monsoon. Period in Jaisinghdesar (Munjasar) magra village of Panchu block.

The annual ground water draft estimated under irrigation and crops 28.08 ha. m and extraction of ground water to use for domestic and industrial uses 11.52 ha. m. The total annual ground water recharge 24.41 ha.m. The ground water uses for all uses is 39.60 ha.m. The stage of ground water development is 180.26 i.e. area categorized as over exploited zone.

**TABLE - I :NORMAL MONSOON RAINFALL, MONSOON RAINFALL AND NORMAL NON-MONSOON RAINFALL IN JAISINGHDESAR
DIFFERENT BLOCKS OF BIKANER DISTRICT: YEAR 2016**

Rain-Gauge Station	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Non monsoon Rainfall	Normal Non-Monsoon Rainfall (mm) (1901-2016)	Normal Annual Rainfall (mm) (1901-16)
	Normal Monsoon Rainfall (mm)	Monsoon Rainfall (mm)	Normal Monsoon Rainfall (mm)	Monsoon Rainfall (mm)	Normal Monsoon Rainfall (mm)	Monsoon Rainfall (mm)	Normal Monsoon Rainfall (mm)	Monsoon Rainfall (mm)	Normal Monsoon Rainfall (mm)	Monsoon Rainfall (mm)			
Panchu	250.54	305.00	251.55	364.00	252.01	305.00	253.62	437.00	254.26	328.00	26.00	40.84	295.10

**TABLE -II IN PROJECT AREA JAISINGHDESAR WHERE NO PIEZOMETER IS THERE SO, NEAR BY
PIEZOMETER OF VILLAGE MUNJASAR IS CONSIDERED FOR WATER LEVEL PURPOSE
POTENTIAL ZONE - "STO6b" [NC]**

S.No	YEAR	Average Pre Monsoon W.L.	$X(1)*X(1)$	$X(1)*Y(1)$	SUM OF $X(1)*X(1)$	SUM OF $X(1)*Y(1)$	SUM OF Y (1)	SUM OF X (1)	NUMBER OF YEARS	POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE	WHETHER SIGNIFICANT DECLINE
X(1)		Y(1)									
1	2007	116.80	1	116.80	385	6452.02	1170.06	55	10	0.20	YES
2	2008	116.30	4	232.60							
3	2009	116.15	9	348.45							
4	2010	116.17	16	464.68							
5	2011	116.71	25	583.55							
6	2012	116.98	36	701.88							
7	2013	117.42	49	821.94							
8	2014	117.68	64	941.44							
9	2015	117.82	81	1060.38							
10	2016	118.03	100	1180.30							

S.No	YEAR	Average Post Monsoon W.L.	$X(1)*X(1)$	$X(1)*Y(1)$	SUM OF $X(1)*X(1)$	SUM OF $X(1)*Y(1)$	SUM OF Y (1)	SUM OF X (1)	NUMBER OF YEARS	POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE	WHETHER SIGNIFICANT DECLINE
X(1)		Y(1)									
1	2007	116.40	1	116.40	385	6464.53	1172.09	55	10	0.22	YES
2	2008	116.48	4	232.96							
3	2009	116.77	9	350.31							
4	2010	116.81	16	467.24							
5	2011	116.93	25	584.65							
6	2012	117.13	36	702.78							
7	2013	117.48	49	822.36							
8	2014	117.74	64	941.92							
9	2015	117.59	81	1058.31							
10	2016	118.76	100	1187.60							

TABLE-III**Block-wise and Zone-wise Depth to Water and Fluctuation of Jaisinghdesar, Bikaner District****BLOCK : PANCHU**

1	MUNJASAR P/Z	"STO6 b" {NC}	116.98	117.13	-0.15	117.42	117.48	-0.06	117.68	117.74	-0.06	117.82	117.59	0.23	118.03	118.76	-0.73	
AVERAGE			116.98	117.13	-0.15	117.42	117.48	-0.06	117.68	117.74	-0.06	117.82	117.59	0.23	118.03	118.76	-0.73	#DIV/0!

TABLE : IV
ESTIMATION OF ANNUAL GROUND WATER DRAFT UNDER IRRIGATION BY TUBEWELLS / WELLS IN VILLAGE
JAISINGHDESAR, BLOCK PANCHU, BIKANER DISTRICT FOR THE DRAFT YEAR 2016-2017

BLOCK	POTENTIAL ZONE		TYPE OF WELL	NUMBER OF WELLS	AVERAGE YIELD (LPD)	PUMPING DAYS	ANNUAL WITHDRAWAL (MCM)	TOTAL PUMPAGE (ha.m)
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
PANCHU	"STO6 b"		T/W D/W(P)	13	150000 120000	120 120	0.2340 0.0000	28.08

TABLE : V

ESTIMATION OF ANNUAL GROUND WATER DRAFT UNDER DOMESTIC USE IN JAISINGHDESAR, BIKANER DISTRICT
FOR THE WAR YEAR 2016 -2017

BLOCK	POTENTIAL ZONE		TYPE OF WELL	NUMBER OF WELLS	AVERAGE YIELD (LPD)	PUMPING DAYS	ANNUAL WITHDRAWAL (MCM)	TOTAL PUMPAGE (ha.m)
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
PANCHU	"STO6 b"	{NC}	T/W D/W(P)	2	180000 110000	320 300	0.1152 0.0000	11.52

TABLE : VI
ANNUAL GROUND WATER DRAFT ESTIMATED BY AREA UNDER IRRIGATION
AND CROP WATER REQUIREMENT

BLOCK	POTENTIAL ZONE	AREA IRRIGATED (Sq. Km)	WATER REQUIREMENT (M)	DRAFT (ha.m)
PANCHU	"STO6 b"	1.52	0.35	53.20

TABLE : VII**COMPARISION OF GROUND WATER DRAFT FOR IRRIGATION BY DIFFERENT METHODS AND ACCEPTED VALUE OF IRRIGATION DRAFT FOR THE YEAR 2016**

BLOCK	Potential Zone	Type of Area	Potential Zone Area	Specific Yield	Water level depletion between Pre'17 & Post 16 (m)	GROUND WATER DRAFT IN MCM FOR AGRICULTURE USE			
						Based on number of wells in use (Ham)	Based on Irrigated area and average water requirement of crops	Depletion in water level	Accepted value of Irrigation Draft considered for assessment purposes (Ham)
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PANCHU	"STO6 b"	NC	1000	0.04	0.27	28.08	53.20	10.80	28.08

TABLE : VIII - A

ESTIMATION OF GROUND WATER RECHARGE IN MONSOON PERIOD BY WATER TABLE FLUCTUATION METHOD

Year	Potential Zone Area	Water Level Fluctuation	Specific Yield	G.W Extraction during mon. period (GE)	Monsoon Recharge from Ground water Irrig. (RGWI)	Monsoon Recharge from Stream channel (RSTR)	Monsoon Recharge from Water Conservation Structure (Rwcs)	Monsoon Recharge from canal (Rc)	Monsoon Recharge from SWI (Rswl)	Monsoon Recharge from Tanks & Ponds (RTP)	Transpiration	Evaporation	Rainfall Recharge (RRF)	Ground Water Extraction for Irrigation (GEIRR)	Ground Water Extraction for Dom. Uses (GEDOM)	Normal Monsoon Rainfall r (normal)	Monsoon Rainfall ri	Rainfall x Monsoon ri x ri	Monsson Rainfall x Recharge Ri x ri
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

BLOCK :PANCHU				Potential Zone : "STO6 b"										Type Area : NON-COMMAND					
2012	1000	-0.15	0.04	5.75									-0.25	12.15	8.26	0.2505	0.3050	0.0930	-0.08
2013	1000	-0.06	0.04	8.47									6.07	21.35	9.52	0.2516	0.3640	0.1325	2.21
2014	1000	-0.06	0.04	8.98									6.58	23.89	9.15	0.2520	0.3050	0.0930	2.01
2015	1000	0.23	0.04	8.99									18.19	24.15	8.97	0.2536	0.4370	0.1910	7.95
2016	1000	-0.73	0.04	10.81									-18.39	28.08	11.52	0.2543	0.3280	0.1076	-6.03

TABLE : VIII- B

ESTIMATION OF NORMALGROUND WATER RECHARGE IN MONSOON PERIOD

Block	Type Area	Potential Zone	S 1 (Sum of Rainfall in Monsoon)	S 2 (Sum of Rainfall Recharge in Monsoon)	S 3 (Sum of Rainfall x Rainfall in Monsoon)	S 4 (Sum of Monsoon Rainfall x Recharge)	(a) Constant	(b) Constant	Rrf Normal (Linier Regression Method) (a*x + b)	R.I. Factor	Monsoon Recharge by R.I.F. Rrf (Normal, rrfm) (mcm)	Variation (PD) (%)	Accepted value of Normal Monsoon Rainfall Recharge Rrf (Normal)	Total Recharge from other sources (mcm)	Total Recharge during Monsoon season R (Normal)
			(m)	(ha.m)	(m)	(ha.m)							(ha.m)	(ha.m)	(Ha.m)
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Panchu	NC	"STO6 b"	1.1060	30.83	0.42	12.16	90.96	-23.26	-0.1282	0.08	20.3408	15969.30	24.41	0.00	24.41

TABLE :VIII - C

NON-MONSOON RECHARGE BY R.I.F. APPROACH, OTHER SOURCES AND TOTAL ANNUAL RECHARGE

Block	Type Area	Water Bearing Formation	Potential Zone Area	R.I. Factor	Normal Non - Monsoonal Rainfall	Normal Annual Rainfall	Recharge from Rainfall during Non-Monsoon	Recharge from Ground Water Irrigation Rgw	Non - Monsoon Recharge from Canal Rc	Non - Monsoon Recharge from SWI Rsw	Recharge from Tank and Ponds Rt	Recharge from other sources (Rc + Rwc + Rt)	Total Recharge in Non - monsoon season	Total Annual Ground Water Recharge	Natural Discharge during Non - Monsoon season (mcm)
			(ha)	(%)	(m)	(m)	(ha.m)	(ha.m)	(ha.m)	(ha.m)	(ha.m)	(ha.m)	(ha.m)	(ha.m)	(ha.m)
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52

Panchu NC "СТОБЪ" 1000 0.08 0 0 24.41 2.44

TABLE : VIII - D

**GROUND WATER POTENTIAL OF BIKANER DISTRICT FOR THE WATER YEAR 2016-17
GROUND WATER RECHARGE, EXTRACTION & STAGE OF GROUND WATER DEVELOPMENT**

Block	Area of Block (Hac. meter)	Type Area	Water Bearing Formation	Potential Zone Area	Total Annual Ground Water Recharge	Natural Discharge during Non - Monsoon season	Annual Extractable Ground Water Recharge	Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for Irrigation	Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for Domestic and Industrial Use	Ground Water Extraction for all uses (G.EALL)	Net Ground Water Availability for Future Irrigation Development	Allocation for Domestic and Industrial Requirement as on 31.03.2017	Stage of G.W. Extraction	Whether Significant Decline in Pre-Monsoon Water Level	Whether Significant Decline in Post - Monsoon Water Level	Category
				(ha)	(ha.m)	(ha.m)	(ha.m)	(ha.m)	(ha.m)	(ha.m)	(ha.m)	(ha.m)	(%)	(Yes/No)	(Yes/No)	
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
Panchu	1912.89	NC	"STO6 b"	1000	24.41	2.44	21.97	28.08	11.52	39.60	0.00	15.55	180.26	YES	YES	

**Status of Legal Action against
PP under section 19 of the
Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**

The following steps have been taken in respect of initiating legal action against PP under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

The Member Secretary, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), Jaipur, Rajasthan, was advised the Regional Officer, Regional Office Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Bikaner, vide letter no **F12(BKNR92)/RPCB/Gr.Mines/1334 dated 9.12.2019** to file criminal complaint against the Project Proponent under the provisions of section 19 read with section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act,1986 **(Annexure No.1).**

Further a request was made through e-mail dated 26.06.2020 & 06.08.2020 by the Project Proponent (PP) to The Member Secretary, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), Jaipur, Rajasthan, vide letter no. EC: 2020-21/JD-EC/10 dated 12 June, 2020 for initiating legal action against PP under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 **(Annexure No.2).**

Still another request was made through e-mail dated 05.01.2021 by the Project Proponent (PP) to The Member Secretary, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), Jaipur, Rajasthan, for initiating legal action against PP under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 **(Annexure No.3).**

Again another request has been made to The Member Secretary and The Group Incharge (Mines), Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), Jaipur, Rajasthan, on 08.10.2021 for initiating legal action against PP under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 **(Annexure No. 4).**

After that GIC (Mines) advised The Regional Officer, Regional Office Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Bikaner, Rajasthan, vide letter no. **F12(BKNR-92)/RPCB/Gr.Mines/969 dated 21.10.2021**, to initiate legal action under section 15 read with section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act,1986, against us **(Annexure No. 5).**

Since, we have not heard anything in this regard till date. It is presumed that no legal action has yet been initiated by the Regional Officer, Regional Office Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Bikaner, Rajasthan. However, we are prepared to comply with the orders / directions issued by the Court of Law.

In spite of making all out efforts by us to initiate credible legal action against us, no such an action has been taken by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), Rajasthan. Ultimately, we are suffering due to this inaction by the RSPCB. Therefore, you are requested to kindly take appropriate action at your level to ensure that we are able to get required EC to our above said mining project.

M/s: Sharda Sales Corporation, Bikaner

Sharda Devi Poddar

Proprietor



Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board

Headquarter, 4, Institutional Area, Jhalana Doongri, Jaipur-302004

Phone : 0141-5159699, 5159604 e-mail : member-secretary@rpcb.nic.in

TollFreeHelpLineNo. 18001806177 Ext. 7

Annexure-1

F12 (BKNR-92)/RPCB/ Gr.Mines/1334
Regional Officer,
Regional Office,
Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board,
SPL-33, Phase-II, Bichwal Industrial Area,
BIKANER.

Date: 9.12.19


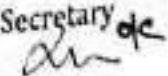
Sub: For initiating legal action under section 19 read with section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 against M/s Sharda Sales Corporation, at/near Village-Jaising Desar, Tehsil-Nokha, District-Bikaner (ML No. 18/83).

Ref:- MoEF&CC letter no. J-11015/219/2015-IA.II (M) dated 20/09/2019(Copy enclosed).

It is inform that the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, GOI vide letter under reference has directed Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board to take legal action against the project proponent of the said lessee under the provisions of section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and further no consent to operate to be issued till the project is granted EC.

It is mentioned in the above-cited letter that project proponent has enhanced the production capacity without obtaining prior environmental clearance thereby violating the provision of section 19 read with section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

You are therefore, advised to file criminal complaint against the project proponent and the persons in-charge responsible to the conduct of the business of the above unit, under the provisions of section 19 read with section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. You are authorized to engage a counsel for the purpose of filing criminal complaint at a fee of Rs. 1100/- (In words Rupees One Thousand One Hundred Only), besides payment of actual expenses incurred in conducting the case.


(Shailaja Deval)
Member Secretary




Letter regarding initiation of credible action or legal process against us under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 due to excess production

2 messages

uni clays <uniclay2014@gmail.com>
To: member-secretary@rpcb.nic.in

Fri, Jun 26, 2020 at 12:52 PM

June 26, 2020

The Member Secretary,
Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB),
4, Jhalana Institutional Area,
Jhalana Doongri,
Jaipur – 302 004
e-mail: member-secretary@rpcb.nic.in

Sub: Letter regarding initiation of credible action or legal process against us under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 due to excess production of Ball Clay Mineral without prior Environment Clearance under the EIA Notification – 1994 / 2006 in respect of our Jaisinghdesar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine located at Village - Jai Singhdesar, Tehsil - Nokha, District - Bikaner, Rajasthan bearing M.L. No. 18/83, and having an extent of 129.50 Ha. – reg.

Respected Sir,

I am sending herewith a signed copy of letter (**attached as .pdf file**) along with relevant annexure to initiate credible action or legal process against us under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 due to excess production of Ball Clay Mineral without prior Environment Clearance under the EIA Notification – 1994 / 2006 in respect of our said mining project.

Kindly acknowledge the receipt of e-mail.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

10/31/2020

Gmail - Letter regarding initiation of credible action or legal process against us under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 due to excess production

For: Sharda Sales Corporation

Sharda Devi Poddar
Proprietor


Encl. : a/a

 **Signed Copy of Letter by Sharda Sales Corporation.pdf**
18068K

uni clays <uniclay2014@gmail.com>
To: member-secretary@rpcb.nic.in

Thu, Aug 6, 2020 at 4:58 PM

[Quoted text hidden]

 **Signed Copy of Letter by Sharda Sales Corporation.pdf**
18068K



Ref: EC:2020- 21/JD-EC/10

Bikaner

June 12, 2020

The Member Secretary,
Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB),
4, Jhalana Institutional Area,
Jhalana Doongri,
Jaipur – 302 004
e-mail: member-secretary@rpcb.nic.in

Sub: Initiation of credible action or legal process against us under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 due to excess production of Ball Clay Mineral without prior Environment Clearance under the EIA Notification – 1994 / 2006 in respect of our Jaisinghdesar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine located at Village - Jai Singhdesar, Tehsil - Nokha, District - Bikaner, Rajasthan bearing M.L. No. 18/83, and having an extent of 129.50 Ha. – reg.

Ref: (1) MoEF&CC, New Delhi Notification no. S.O. 804(E), dated 14-03-2017.
(2) Terms of Reference (ToR) prescribed by MoEF&CC, New Delhi, towards obtaining Environment Clearance vide letter no. No. J-11015/219/2015-IA.II (M) dated 20th September, 2019.
(3) Consent to Operate obtained from RSPCB, Jaipur vide consent No. F(Mines)/Bikaner(Nokha)/1(1)/2008-2009/6251, dated 02.02.2009 (Order No. 2008-2009/Mines/19).
(4) Consent to Operate obtained from RSPCB, Jaipur vide consent No. F(Mines)/Bikaner(Nokha)/1(1)/2008-2009/5230, dated 05.02.2010 (Order No. 2009-2010/Mines/431).

Respected Sir,

We take this opportunity to appraise your good-selves that we have been granted a Mining Lease (ML) by the State Government of Rajasthan i.e. Department of Mines and Geology (DMG) to operate the above said ML area for the period from 02.02.1985 to 21.01.2043 (Order No. 18, dated 16.02.2015). Our mining lease is valid and subsisting. We enclose herewith a copy of said DMG Order as **Annexure-1**, for your kind information.

We also enclose herewith production details of Ball Clay for the periods 1991-92 through 2016-17 duly certified by DMG, Bikaner (**Annexure-2**).

We have stopped our production activities from the beginning of 2013 to till date, due to certain exigencies and also to obtain requisite clearances from the concerned authorities (viz., Environment Clearance, Approval of Conservation Plan, etc.).

We propose to increase our production levels from pre 1993-94 level (i.e. 13,587 Metric Tons) to 1,00,000 Metric Tons of production of Ball Clay from the above said ML area. As your good-selves are aware the EIA notification 2006 contemplates prior environment clearance in case of enhancement of production, increase in area, modernization or change in product mix etc. Therefore we applied to the MoEF&CC, New Delhi and obtained ToR for the first time vide letter no. **No. J-11015/219/2015-IA.II (M) dated 10th August, 2015** from the regular non-coal EAC (Expert Appraisal Committee), MoEF&CC, New Delhi.

On completion of ToR formalities, we applied online on the Parivesh web portal towards obtaining Environment Clearance from the MoEF&CC, New Delhi. We made presentations before the non-coal EAC thrice and the same was considered by the EAC thrice in the meetings of the Committee held at New Delhi as under:

- a) 18th EAC meeting held on 29th May 2017 (Agenda Item No. 02 and Sl. No. 2.5).
- b) 22nd EAC meeting held on 18th -19th September, 2017 (Agenda Item No. 02 and Sl. No. 2.12).
- c) 28th EAC meeting held on 26th - 27th February, 2018 (Agenda Item No. 02 and Sl. No. 2.18).

The Committee after considering the proposal in the aforesaid EAC meetings opined as hereunder:

The proposal was received online and accordingly was considered by the EAC in its meeting held during May 29, 2017. The EAC deferred the proposal and sought additional information. PP vide letter dated 14.08.2017 had submitted the requisite information and accordingly the same was appraised in the EAC in its meeting held during September 19-20, 2017 wherein the Committee deliberated on the proposal and noted that the proposal does not seem to violate EIA Notification, 1994 and 2006; however, the Supreme Court has now come up with a judgment in the matter of Common Cause Vs. Union of India wherein expression of expansion has been interpreted. Hence, Ministry may further examine the matter. Further the matter was examined in the Ministry and noted that as per the past production submitted by the PP it was observed that since 1991 the unit has operated till 2012 and it is closed since 2012 and as production details indicates that no mining was carried out in 1993-94; however, in 1992-93 Project Proponent produced 11818MT and 13587 M.T in 1991-92, Hence as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment dated 02.08.2017 in the matter of Common Cause Vs union of India the base year of expansion becomes 1992-93 i.e. 11818 M.T and PP exceeds the production of 11818MT in 2009-10; 2010-11,2011-12,(up to 31.12.2012) hence

the instant case covered under the Supreme court Judgment dated 02.08.2017.

Further PP vide letter dated 24.05.2018 submitted that PP is not falling under violation, but subsequently PP vide letter dated 14.11.2018 admitted that it is falling under violation. Accordingly as it was ascertained as a violation proposal & PP has applied well before the violation notification, the same was forwarded to the EAC (Violation) sector with the approval of the Competent Authority. Accordingly the above proposal was considered in the 21st EAC (Violation) meeting held during 15-16 April, 2019 as per the provisions of Ministry's notification S.O.804(E) dated 14th March, 2017.

Our proposal was finally considered by the EAC(Violation) members in its 21st meeting held during 15-16 April, 2019 and ToR vide letter no. No. J-11015/219/2015-IA.II (M) dated 20th September, 2019 (Ref. Sl. No. 2, above) was granted to us.

The EAC(Violation) members in its aforesaid meeting along with recommending “Standard Terms of Reference” also have instructed the State Government / SPCB to take action against the PP under the relevant provisions of the E(P) Act, 1986. The relevant extract of the proceedings of the EAC(Violation) committee meetings held during 15-16 April, 2019 is as here under:

21.4.2.3	<p>Observations and recommendations of committee:</p> <p>PP along with consultant made the presentation before the committee. EAC based on the information furnished noted that PP has not taken prior EC as per EIA Notification 1994 and further PP has enhanced the production of 11818 M.T (base year 1992-93 as production during the year 1993-94 was Nil) in 2009-10; 2010-11; 2011-12 without prior EC as per the EIA notification 2006 hence violation EIA notification 1994 & 2006. The EAC, after detailed deliberations on the information presented by the PP, recommended for issuing Standard Terms of Reference along with the following specific Term of Reference for undertaking EIA and preparation of Environmental Management Plan (EMP):</p> <p>1. The State Government/SPCB to take action against the project proponent under the provisions of section 19 of the</p>
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	<p>Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and further no consent to operate to be issued till the project is granted EC.</p> <p>2. The project proponent shall be required to submit a bank guarantee equivalent to the amount of remediation plan and natural and community resource augmentation plan with the SPCB prior to the grant of EC.</p> <p>3. Assessment of</p>
--	---

Relevant extract of Minutes of aforesaid 21st meeting held during 15-16 April, 2019 of the EAC Violation Committee is enclosed for your ready reference and consideration.

In addendum, and in line with the recommendation of the EAC (Violation) Committee (supra), the MoEF&CC, New Delhi while issuing ToR vide letter no. No. J-11015/219/2015-IA.II (M) dated 20th September, 2019 (Ref. Sl. No. 2 above) has re-iterated that the State Government / SPCB to take action against the PP under the relevant provisions of the E(P) Act, 1986. The specific Terms of Reference mentioned in the ToR is reproduced as hereunder:

A) **Specific Term of Reference**

1. ***The State Government/SPCB to take action against the project proponent under the provisions of section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and further no consent to operate to be issued till the project is granted EC.***
2. ***The Project Proponent***

Kindly refer page # 5 of ToR, dated 20-09-2019 enclosed herewith as **Annexure -3** for the aforesaid condition forming part of ToR issued to us.

The MoEF&CC Notification No. S.O. 804(E), dated 14th March 2017 (Ref. Sl. No. 1 above) under which all the violation cases ought to be considered, has in para 13(3) lays down a condition that in cases of violation action shall will be taken against the project proponent by the respective State or State Pollution Control Board under the provisions of section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and further, no consent to operate or occupancy certificate will be issued till the project is granted the environment clearance.

Copy of the said notification is enclosed as **Annexure -4** for your kind information.

At the moment, we have completed our EIA-EMP studies and have compiled with all the terms and conditions set out in the Terms of Reference letter handed over to us in order to obtain Environment Clearance under the EIA Notification 2006, except for the legal action to be initiated by the SPCB i.e. RSPCB, Jaipur under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

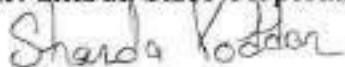
Hence in the light of the above stated facts and on having accepted by us that our above said mining project comes under the violation category and the MoEF&CC, New Delhi having considered our case under the violation category in the light of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP(C) No. 114/2014 (Common Cause vs. Union of India & Ors.), our project shall be considered for grant of Environment Clearance only after initiation of credible action i.e. legal process under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 by the SPCB.

Therefore we request your good-selves to kindly instruct the concerned jurisdictional authorities of the RSPCB to initiate the legal process as per section 19 of the E(P) Act, 1986 at the earliest, else we shall not be in a position to apply and obtain Environment Clearance for our above said project under the EIA notification 2006.

Please oblige.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
For: Sharda Sales Corporation



Sharda Devi Poddar
Proprietor

Encl. : a/a

Sharda Sales Corporation

Mining Field

IFSC : UBIN0530999
A/c No. : 309901010051125
UNION BANK OF INDIA
Regd. Office : "Jai Bhawan" Kailash, Bikaner
H.O. : Bachawan Mohalla, Bikaner
Mobile : 9351599463, 9414139011
e-mail: unklay2014@gmail.com

Page 5 of 5



Annexure-3

uni clays <uniclay2014@gmail.com>

Pendency of initiation of credible action or legal process against us under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 due to excess production of Ball Clay Mineral without prior Environment Clearance under the EIA Notification – 1994 / 2006 in respect of our Jaisinghdesar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine located at Village - Jai Singhdesar, Tehsil-Nokha, District- Bikaner, Rajasthan bearing M.L. No. 18/83, and having an extent of 129.50 Hectare.

1 message

uni clays <uniclay2014@gmail.com>
To: member-secretary@rpcb.nic.in

Tue, Jan 5, 2021 at 10:37 AM

Ref: EC:2020 – 21:

Bikaner**January 05, 2021**

The Member Secretary,
Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB),
4, Jhalana Institutional Area,
Jhalana Doongri
Jaipur – 302 004
e-mail: member-secretary@rpcb.nic.in

Sub: Pendency of initiation of credible action or legal process against us under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 due to excess production of Ball Clay Mineral without prior Environment Clearance under the EIA Notification – 1994 / 2006 in respect of our Jaisinghdesar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine located at Village - Jai Singhdesar, Tehsil-Nokha, District- Bikaner, Rajasthan bearing M.L. No. 18/83, and having an extent of 129.50 Hectare.

Ref: (1) Terms of Reference (ToR) prescribed by MoEF&CC, New Delhi, towards obtaining Environment Clearance vide letter no. No. J-11015/219/2015-IA.II (M) dated 20th September, 2019.

(2) Your letter no. F12(BKNR-92)/RPCB/Gr.Mines/1334 dated 9.12.2019 addressed to Regional Officer, Regional Office Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Bikaner, Rajasthan and a copy of the same endorsed to us.

(3) Our e-mails dated 26.6.2020 & 06.08.2020, making a request to initiate a credible action or legal process against us as soon as possible.

(4) Minutes of 38th meeting of EAC (Violation), MoEF&CC, New Delhi, held on 19.11.2020 (Proposal no. IA/RJ/MIN/181564/2017, Agenda item No. 38.3, S. No. 38.3.1, dated 19.11.2020).

Respected Sir,

We would like to bring to your kind knowledge that our proposal was considered for grant of Environmental Clearance (E.C.) in the 38th meeting of EAC (Violation), MoEF&CC, New Delhi, held on 19.11.2020 (Proposal no. IA/RJ/MIN/181564/2017, Agenda item No. 38.3, S. No. 38.3.1, dated 19.11.2020).

In this meeting the honourable EAC (Violation) wanted to know regarding the current status of credible action having been taken against us under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

As far as our knowledge is concerned, no legal action has been initiated by the Regional Officer, Regional Office Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Bikaner, Rajasthan, till date.

Thus we are not in a position to explain to the honourable EAC (Violation) the reason of non initiation of legal action against us.

Therefore you are requested to kindly take appropriate action to ensure that a legal action is initiated against us as soon as possible.

“You would realize that being an old lady of 68 I have been facing lots of difficulties in paying the dead rent and land tax for the lease hold in spite of not getting any income from the mine due its inoperation. You may kindly have humanly approach and exercise your personal influence to bring me out of this difficult situation where it is not in our hands to initiate any legal action”.


Please oblige.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
For: Sharda Sales Corporation

Sharda Devi Poddar
Proprietor

Enclosure: Signed copy of the Letter

 Signed copy of the Letter.pdf

4/17/22, 8:49 AM

Gmail - Pendency of initiation of credible action or legal process against us under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 due to excess production of Ball Clay Mineral ...

494K

OCT.8. 2021

The Member Secretary,
Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board
(RSPCB), 4, Jhalana Institutional Area,
Jhalana Doongri,
Jaipur, Rajasthan – 302 004,

Sub: Pendency of initiation of credible action or legal process against us under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 due to excess production of Ball Clay Mineral without prior Environment Clearance under the EIA Notification – 1994 / 2006 in respect of our Jaisinghdesar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine located at Village - Jai Singhdesar, Tehsil-Nokha, District-Bikaner, Rajasthan bearing M.L. No. 18/83, and having an extent of 129.50 Hectare.

Ref: (1) Terms of Reference (ToR) prescribed by MoEF&CC, New Delhi, towards obtaining Environment Clearance vide letter no. No. J-11015/219/2015-IA.II (M) dated 20th September, 2019.

(2) Letter no. F12(BKNR-92)/RPCB/Gr.Mines/1334 dated 9.12.2019 issued by Member Secretary, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), 4, Jhalana Institutional Area, Jhalana Doongri, Jaipur, Rajasthan and addressed to you and a copy of the same endorsed to us.

(3) Minutes of 38th meeting of EAC (Violation), MoEF&CC, New Delhi, held on 19.11.2020 (Proposal no. IA/RJ/MIN/181564/2017, Agenda item No. 38.3, S. No. 38.3.1, dated 19.11.2020).

Respected Sir,

We would like to bring to your kind knowledge that our proposal was considered for grant of Environmental Clearance (E.C.) in the 38th meeting of EAC (Violation), MoEF&CC, New Delhi, held on 19.11.2020 (Proposal no. IA/RJ/MIN/181564/2017, Agenda item No. 38.3, S. No. 38.3.1, dated 19.11.2020).

In this meeting the honorable EAC (Violation) wanted to know regarding the current status of credible action having been taken against us under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.



7/12/21

As far as our knowledge is concerned, no legal action has been initiated by your office, till date.

Thus, we are not in a position to explain to the honorable EAC (Violation) the reason of non-initiation of legal action against us.

Therefore, you are requested to kindly take appropriate action to ensure that a legal action is initiated against us as soon as possible.

*You would realize that being an old lady of 68 I have been facing lots of difficulties in paying the dead rent and land tax for the lease hold in spite of not getting any income from the mine due its inoperation.

You may kindly have a humanly approach and exercise your personal influence to bring me out of this difficult situation by initiating a legal action against us as desired by Honorable EAC (Violation), MoEF&CC, New Delhi.

Please oblige.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For: Sharda Sales Corporation

21/10/19
Sharda Devi Poddar
Proprietor

ANNEXURE:

Terms of Reference (ToR) prescribed by MoEF&CC, New Delhi, towards obtaining Environment Clearance vide letter no. No. J-11015/219/2015-IA.II (M) dated 20th September, 2019.

OCT.8. 2021

The group incharge, (Mines)
Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board
(RSPCB), 4, Jhalana Institutional Area,
Jhalana Doongri,
Jaipur, Rajasthan - 302 004,

Sub: Pendency of initiation of credible action or legal process against us under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 due to excess production of Ball Clay Mineral without prior Environment Clearance under the EIA Notification - 1994 / 2006 in respect of our Jaisinghdesar Ball Clay, Red & Yellow Ochre Mine located at Village - Jai Singhdesar, Tehsil-Nokha, District-Bikaner, Rajasthan bearing M.L. No. 18/83, and having an extent of 129.50 Hectare.

Ref: (1) Terms of Reference (ToR) prescribed by MoEF&CC, New Delhi, towards obtaining Environment Clearance vide letter no. No. J-11015/219/2015-IA.II (M) dated 20th September, 2019.

(2) Letter no. F12(BKNR-92)/RPCB/Gr.Mines/1334 dated 9.12.2019 issued by Member Secretary, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), 4, Jhalana Institutional Area, Jhalana Doongri, Jaipur, Rajasthan and addressed to you and a copy of the same endorsed to us.

(3) Minutes of 38th meeting of EAC (Violation), MoEF&CC, New Delhi, held on 19.11.2020 (Proposal no. IA/RJ/MIN/181564/2017, Agenda item No. 38.3, S. No. 38.3.1, dated 19.11.2020).

Respected Sir,

We would like to bring to your kind knowledge that our proposal was considered for grant of Environmental Clearance (E.C.) in the 38th meeting of EAC (Violation), MoEF&CC, New Delhi, held on 19.11.2020 (Proposal no. IA/RJ/MIN/181564/2017, Agenda item No. 38.3, S. No. 38.3.1, dated 19.11.2020).

In this meeting the honorable EAC (Violation) wanted to know regarding the current status of credible action having been taken against us under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

214
7/12/21

As far as our knowledge is concerned, no legal action has been initiated by your office, till date.

Thus, we are not in a position to explain to the honorable EAC (Violation) the reason of non-initiation of legal action against us.

Therefore, you are requested to kindly take appropriate action to ensure that a legal action is initiated against us as soon as possible.

"You would realize that being an old lady of 68 I have been facing lots of difficulties in paying the dead rent and land tax for the lease hold in spite of not getting any income from the mine due its inoperation.

You may kindly have a humanly approach and exercise your personal influence to bring me out of this difficult situation by initiating a legal action against us as desired by Honorable EAC (Violation), MoEF&CC, New Delhi.

Please oblige.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For: Sharda Sales Corporation

21051

Sharda Devi Poddar

Proprietor

ANNEXURE:

Terms of Reference (ToR) prescribed by MoEF&CC, New Delhi, towards obtaining Environment Clearance vide letter no. No. J-11015/219/2015-IA.II (M) dated 20th September, 2019.



3/2/21

Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board
Headquarter, 4, Institutional Area, JhalanaDnongri, Jaipur-302004
Phone: 0141-2716814, 2716813, e-mail: semgds.rpcb@gmail.com
Tollfree Helpline No - 18001806127 Ext. 7

Annexure-5

No. F12 (BKNR-92)/RSPCB/Gr. Mines/1334

Date: 21/10/21

Regional Officer,
Regional Office,
Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board,
SPL-33, Phase-II, Bichwal Industrial Area
Bikaner, Rajasthan

Subject:- Initiation of legal action under section 15 read with section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 against M/s Sharda Sales Corporation, Near Village – Jaising Desar, Tehsil – Nokha, District – Bikaner (ML No 18/83)

Reference:- 1. This office letter no. F12 (BKNR-92)/RPCB/Gr. Mines/1334 dated 09/12/2019
2. This office letter no. F12 (BKNR-92)/RPCB/Gr. Mines/1577 dated 27/01/2021

Sir,

In compliance to the MoEF&CC letter number no. J-11015/219/2015-1A.II (M) dated 20/09/2019, you were advised by RSPCB vide letter dated 09/12/2019 to file criminal complaint against the project proponent and the persons in-charge responsible, under the provisions of Section 19 read with Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Thereafter, a reminder letter was sent by Board vide letter dated 27/01/2021 regarding the same.

You are thus again reminded to comply with the instruction given vide letter dated 09/12/2019 immediately and send report.

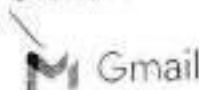
This bears approval of competent authority.

Encl:- As above

Yours sincerely


(K.C. Gupta)
GIC (Mines)

o/c



Regional Office, RSPCB, Bikaner <ro.bikaner@gmail.com>

Fwd: CamScanner 12-14-2021 13.24.25 and other 1 documents.pdf

1 message

HO RSPCB Mines <mines.rpcb@gmail.com>
To: Bikaner <ro.bikaner@gmail.com>

Tue, Dec 14, 2021 at 2:50 PM

Documents required for legal action of M/s Sharda sales corporation.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: sarvesh yadav <robinhoodsire@gmail.com>

Date: Tue, Dec 14, 2021 at 1:37 PM

Subject: CamScanner 12-14-2021 13.24.25 and other 1 documents.pdf

To: <mines.rpcb@gmail.com>

Sir,

Please find attachment.

Regards,

⚠️ Please do not print this e-mail unless absolutely necessary, and save information.

2 attachments

- ➡️ CamScanner 12-14-2021 13.24.25.pdf
4654K
- ➡️ sharda sales.pdf
17446K